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KU-KLUX.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN SCOTT,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Delivered in the United States Senate, May 18, 1872.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. No. 656) to extend the provisions of the fourth section of the act approved April 20, 1871.

Mr. SCOTT. I ask that the bill be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the provisions of the fourth section of the act approved April 20, 1871, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," shall continue in force until the end of the next regular session of Congress.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, this bill proposes to continue in force until the end of the next regular session of Congress the provisions of the fourth section of April 20, 1871, which I ask the Secretary to read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

"SEC. 4. That whenever in any State or part of a State the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State, and of the United States within such State, or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of, such powerful and armed combinations; and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the Government of the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the *habeas corpus*, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown: *Provided*, That all the provisions of the second section of an act entitled "An act relating to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863, which relate to the discharge of prisoners other than prisoners of war, and to the penalty for refusing to obey the order of the court, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section: *Provided further*, That the President shall first have made proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse: *And provided also*, That the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress."

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, these provisions and the proposition to extend them suggest the following inquiries:

First. Are there unlawful combinations organized and armed in any State or parts of any State?

Second. Are they so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of the State and of the United States within such State?

Third. Are the constituted authorities in complicity with or do they connive at the unlawful purposes of such combinations?

Fourth. Is the conviction of offenders or the preservation of the public safety impracticable by reason of all or either of these causes?

Fifth. If the conviction of offenders and the preservation of the public safety be not at the present moment impracticable, does the past give such reason to apprehend such a state of affairs as will render them impracticable, and as will require this power to be lodged in the President for the protection of the public welfare?

These inquiries open a very wide field of investigation; but I do not propose to follow any of them at great length, nor can I take them up in their order, as the testimony which I shall consider will bear upon them all. There was a time when it might have been advisable to dwell upon the evidence establishing the existence of the Ku Klux Klan, the combination against which principally it is well known this legislation was directed; but that time has passed. Its existence now stands confessed. In speaking of South Carolina, in the view of the minority of the committee upon the condition of the late insurrectionry States, they say this:

"We pass, then, the negro testimony for whatever it is worth. But while we do this, we do not deny that in that portion of South Carolina commonly known as the Piedmont region, embracing the counties of Spartanburg, Laurens, Chester, and York, a broken and somewhat mountainous region of country, largely populated by an ignorant, uneducated, and, when excited by wrong, a lawless class of white people, there have been within the last eighteen months or two years numerous instances of lawless outrage upon the black population by disguised men known by the name of Ku Klux; but that this state of things, to any considerable extent grows out of politics, in the ordinary partisan sense of the term, we do most emphatically deny."

Passing from the consideration of a single State to the condition of the States generally the minority says:

"While we do not intend to deny that bodies of disguised men have, in several of the States of the South, been guilty of the most flagrant crimes, crimes which we neither seek to palliate nor excuse, for the commission of which the wrong doers should, when ascertained and duly convicted, suffer speedy and condign punishment, we deny that these men have any general organization, or any political significance, or that their conduct is indorsed by any respectable number of the white people in any State, on the contrary, the men and the bands by which such outrages are perpetrated are almost universally regarded by the intelligent people of the several States as the worst enemies of the South, as they furnish the men now in power at Washington the only excuse left to maintain war upon them, and to continue the system of robbery and oppression which they have inaugurated—a system which is destructive not only of their peace and prosperity, but is intended to blacken and malign their character as men before the country and the world."

Then follows a mild admission that these "disguised bands may have been found operating in one-tenth part, or forty out of the four hundred and twenty counties in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida." Although the existence of these bands is thus admitted, I desire without going into repetition of the testimony, to sketch briefly how long and in what States they have existed.

General N. B. Forrest testified that the Ku Klux were organized in Tennessee in 1866. To my mind his testimony is satisfactory evidence that, if not the originator of the order, he was its chief executive head. If I had him before a fair jury upon trial for that offense I could convict him at least of that upon his own testimony; and it would seem the minority of the committee came to the same conclusion, qualified only with a "perhaps." They say on page 449:

"Perhaps the men who knew more about that formation of what has come to be familiarly known as the Ku Klux organization than any others were General N. B. Forrest, of Tennessee, and General John B. Gordon, of Georgie, extracts from whose testimony we propose to incorporate into this report, as illustrative of its origin, objects, and dissolution."

Gordon and Forrest both declined to tell all they knew. Gordon fixes 1865 or 1866 also as the date of the organization in Georgia of which he was asked to become chief. Starting its existence at those dates, I can but refer, without quoting, to the citations in the report of the majority from pages 17 to 22 to show its continued spread and operations through every insurrectionary State from those dates up to and including the year 1868.

The citations referred to show that in Texas, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolinia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, up to 1868, scenes similar to those described in Tennessee were enacted. In some of these States they were of more limited extent than in Tennessee. In Louisiana they were far worse, the testimony taken in 1869 showing that over two thousand persons were killed, wounded, and otherwise injured in that State within a few weeks prior to the presidential election, and that half the State was overrun by violence.

General Forrest alleges that he disbanded the order in Tennessee in 1868. How unreliable his dates are will be ascertained by an examination of his testimony and the correspondence referred to in it. He was at first of the impression that it was early in 1868 he had disbanded it, but he has finally brought to the recollection that it was after his return from the Democratic national convention, in 1868, that he was interviewed at Memphis; that the interview was published in the Cincinnati papers; that he wrote a letter on the 3d of September, 1868, correcting the correspondent in what he considered erroneous in his statement. These facts brought him to the conclusion that it must have been in the latter part of 1868 that it was disbanded; but the bloody history since 1868 shows it was not disbanded. His own testimony shows it had extended into Alabama, Mississippi, and North Carolina in that year. General Gordon's testimony shows that it was in Georgia.

The testimony taken by the joint committee clearly establishes that the same organization, pursuing the same purposes and seeking to accomplish them by the same means, has existed, and been active since 1868, in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. There can be no reasonable doubt of its existence still in Tennessee and in most of the other States where it is for the present quiet but ready to act whenever it may be deemed necessary or prudent to do so. Its recent character is better fixed, however, by the evidence furnished from the organization itself, evidence which stamps it as one of the foulest blots upon the civilization of this century. At the trials in Columbia, South Carolina, the constitution of the Ku Klux in that State was given in evidence, having been found in possession of one Samuel Brown, Esq., a man of wealth and standing in York county, who was chief of a Klan, and is now expiating his offence in the Albany penitentiary, sentenced upon his own confession. The same constitution governed the order in North Carolina, as is shown by the testimony of David Schenck, Esq., a leading lawyer of Lincolton, in that State, who became a member of the order in 1868, and says that in doing so he considered that he was swearing to support the platform of the convention that nominated Seymour and Blair in New York. It is printed in the North Carolina testimony as an appendix to his evidence, page 414, and can there be consulted. Without quoting at large from it, several points will be observed in that constitution and in the by-laws.

First, article three, section one, provides that among the duties of the secretary is the following: "to notify other Klans when their assistance is needed," "give notice when any member has to suffer the penalty for violating his oath." What that penalty is, article six, section one, shows: "any member who shall betray or divulge any of the matters of the order shall suffer death." That the intercourse of the Klans with each other is kept up through the organization is shown by article two, section two, of the by-laws: "a brother of the Klan wishing to become a member of this order, shall present his application with the proper papers of a transfer from the order of which he was a member formerly, shall be admitted to the order only by a unanimous vote of the members present." That this intercourse extends through State and national organizations is apparent from article six, section six, of the by-laws: "the person, through the Cyclops of the order of which he is a member, can make application for pardon to the Great Grand Cyclops, of Nashville, Tennessee; in which case execution of the sentence can be stayed until pardoning power is heard from."

Among the duties of the Cyclops, the chief officer, he is required to "inspect the arms and dress of each member on special occasions." (Article three, section one, of the constitution.) And article five, section one, of the by-laws provides: "each member shall provide himself with a pistol, Ku Klux gown, and signal instruments." The by-laws show the political character when taken in connection with the oath. Section three of article one of the by-laws: "the C" [Cyclops] "shall have power to appoint such members of the order to attend to the sick, the needy, and those distressed, and those suffering from Radical misrule as the case may require." The oath administered was as follows:

Obligation.

"I, (name,) before the immaculate Judge of heaven and earth, and upon the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, do, of my own free will and accord, subscribe to the following sacredly binding obligation:

"1. We are on the side of justice, humanity, and constitutional liberty, as bequeathed to us in its purity by our forefathers.

"2. We oppose and reject the principles of the Radical party.

"3. We pledge mutual aid to each other in sickness, distress, and pecuniary embarrassment.

"4. Female friends, widows, and their households shall ever be special objects of our regard and protection.

"Any member divulging, or causing to be divulged, any of the foregoing obligations shall meet the fearful penalty and traitor's doom, which is death, death, death."

Organized under such a constitution and bound by such an oath the proceedings of its members in the northern counties of South Carolina after the election of 1870 and until the spring and summer of 1871, as well as in the southern portion of North Carolina, were of the most lawless and desperate character. I do not propose to attempt a recital of them. They embrace indignity, outrage, and murder. They were inflicted principally upon the negroes, but in many instances also upon white men, and of the highest respectability. I give several instances as showing the character of all.

Elias Hill, formerly of York county, South Carolina, is a remarkable character. He is crippled in both legs and arms, which are shriveled by rheumatism; he cannot walk, cannot help himself, has to be fed and cared for personally by others. He was in early life a slave whose freedom was purchased, his father buying his mother and getting Elias along with her as a burden of which his master was glad to be rid. Stricken at seven years old with disease, he never was afterward able to walk, and he presents the appearance of a dwarf, with the limbs of a child, the body of a man, and a finely developed intellectual head. He learned his letters and to read by calling the school children into the cabin as they passed, and also learned to write. He became a Baptist preacher, and after the war engaged in teaching colored children and conducting the business correspondence of many of his colored neighbors. He is a man of blameless character, of unusual intelligence, and is so well educated that he speaks very good English.

That man was brought before the committee and the narration of his testimony was a scene which would have been worthy of the painter's pencil, and which will never be forgotten by any man who witnessed it. Carried into the room set up in a chair, for the purpose of giving his testimony, he went on to tell us how, on the 6th of May, 1871, but a few weeks before this committee visited that place, after the passage of the bill denouncing penalties against these offenses, a body of masked and disguised men came to his lowly cabin at midnight, took him from his bed, searched his house for his papers, alleging that he had been in correspondence with Mr. Wallace, the member of Congress, in reference to the business of the colored people of the district. They took him out, and that decrepit body which I have described was laid upon the ground, and he was there scourged with a horse whip, and after being thus scourged they put a halter around his neck and threatened to drag him to the river and drown him, telling him, "You must no longer teach these children; you must no longer preach the gospel here; you must no longer permit meetings of the colored people to be held at your house; you must quit wricing to Wallace, quit taking a Republican newspaper; you must come out in the newspaper of the county and declare that you renounce your Republican principles; and unless you do these things we will come back and kill you."

The voice in which he gave this statement was one of peculiar strength and melody, that kind of a voice which those who were accustomed to hear his preaching said to me melted down his audience with more power than that of any man in South Carolina. He was examined at length, and after giving his evidence in chief—it is worth any Senator's while to turn to it in the testimony and read it—the following was elicited by a member of the committee. He having been charged by the Ku Klux, while whipping him, with preaching political sermons, that subject was thus brought to his notice:

"By Mr. VAN TRUMP:

"Question. You do not feel very kindly toward the white race?

"Answer. I am afraid of them now.

"Question. Frightened at them?

"Answer. Yes, sir. I have good will, love, and affection toward them, but I fear them.

"Question. Is that because you are a Baptist, or why?

"Answer. I know it is my duty as a human being to respect all the human race, and also the grace of God teaches me to say so.

"Question. When you get to preaching, do you not show up the wrongs and oppressions suffered from these white people?

"Answer. Yes, sir.

"Question. Is that what you generally preach about?

"Answer. Yes, sir; love universal.

"Question. I do not wish to mislead you or have you answer without fully understanding my question.

"Answer. Please to ask it again.

"Question. I ask you if the subject-matter of your sermons is the wrongs and cruelties inflicted by these white people?

"Answer. No, sir; not at all. I was accused of that on the night when they beat me; but that is not the subject on which I preach; it is scriptural salvation.

"Question. You have the idea that these white people are determined to put you black people down?

"Answer. Yes, sir; I have that idea very strongly. They are determined to keep us from using any influence for republicanism, which we believe is God's will. I do believe it comes nearer to God's will and universal love and friendship in this world than any other.

"Question. You mean republican government?

"Answer. Yes, sir.

"Question. Do you also mean the Republican party?

"Answer. Yes, sir. I believe the Republican party advocates what is nearer the laws of God than any other party, and therefore I feel that it is right.

"Question. When you are preaching, do you preach republicanism in your sermons?

"Answer. No, sir; I preach the Gospel, repentance toward God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

"Question. Do you never preach about politics?

"Answer. No, sir.

"Question. Then these Ku Klux were wrong in their accusation?

"Answer. Yes, sir; they were."

I wish, Mr. President, that every man in the nation who has ever felt disposed to palliate the crimes of Ku Klux, could see that remarkable man and hear his narrative of his wrongs. What was the effect of it upon this man, an American citizen, a better one than thousands who have been engaged in scourging his race? He wished to live under our institutions; he loved them as you see; but he felt so well satisfied that the animosity of the people of that portion of South Carolina against the colored race would not permit him to remain that he entered into correspondence with the secretary of the Colonization Society, and made an arrangement to go to Liberia, unknown to most of those who surrounded him. When that was learned the whole neighborhood rose up and protested against this man, their counselor, their friend, their preacher, their teacher, leaving them; but he had made up his mind that he could not live where he wanted to live, and he went, followed, according to my information, by some twenty or thirty families from the region in which he lived; and to-day—I read not long since in one of the religious periodicals of the country a description of his arrival in Liberia—to-day Elias Hill is banished from the Republic of the United States, living in Liberia against his will, because he cannot live in South Carolina for fear of the Ku Klux.

John Genobles, of Spartanburg county, sixty-nine years of age, a respectable white man, who had been in the county since 1827, acted last year as an election officer. Disguised men took him from his bed on the night of the 22d of April, 1870, stripped him, beat him with hickory withes, and concluded by saying to him, "If you will agree to go to the court house and get on the steps and there declare yourself a Democrat, and say that you have quit this partyism or this Radicalism, we will let you go; but if you do not, we will come back and kill you." He proceeds, "Therefore, of course I did it."

"Question. You promised to do so?

"Answer. Yes, sir; I promised to do so if they would let me off, for I was nearly dead, almost frozen. The toes of my right foot have not a good feeling in them yet, and I don't know as I'll ever have the feeling in my right foot as before, for I was almost chilled to death in that cold rain."

In pursuance of that promise he went to Spartanburg, the county town, and thus relates what he did on the day of the Sheriff sales at the county court:

"I got up—the sheriff was then done selling his property—I got up on the steps, and said that I was no longer a partisan man and was not in favor of a black Republican government; that I thought that a white man was somewhat superior to a blackman. That is pretty much all that I said; also, that I was a member of the church so long—some forty-three years." * * * * *

"Question. Was this statement made by you because of you belief in truth of what you said, or was it to save your life?

"It was to save my life."

Dr. John Winsmith, a native of the same county, sixty-eight years of age, a man who had been for fifteen years in the senate and house of representatives of South Caralina before the war, of irreproachable character, and who considers himself a Conservative, decided in the late elections to support Governor Scott, because, as he states, the opposing candidates declared themselves better Republicans than Scott, and Scott was Republican enough for him. Some forty or fifty disguised men visited his house, occupied by himself and wife, at night and saluted him as a "damned rascal." The brave old man immediately got his pistol and fired at them. They put seven balls in him, endangering his life, and entering the room where his wife was, said to her:

"We came after this man Winsmith, this Radical." She said to him. "If you are after my husband, and say he is Radical, I tell you what, perhaps I ought not to say, but you tell a lie; he is no Radical; he is a Conservative and not a Radical in anything. Said he, "Why does he act with the Radicals, then?" She did not reply. Said he. 'If he is not, why don't he come out in the newspaper and say so?'"

This is freedom of opinion in South Carolina. I come now to a case which has excited considerable attention. On Saturday evening, the 31st of December, 1870, a company of negro militia left Unionville, and when a short distance from the town met a man named Stevens coming in with a barrel of illicit whisky for one of the hotels. He was a drayman, had lost a leg in the confederate service, and was accompained in his dray by another man. The purpose with which the militia went out is not clearly ascertained; one statement being that they said they were going out to "mug a man," and another that they were going out to "guard Budd Williams," a negro from being Ku Kluxed. Whatever was their purpose, upon meeting Stevens they demanded whisky from him, and he gave them what he had in flask. They asked for more, and upon his starting from them they fired at him; he jumped from his wagon and ran; they followed, caught, and killed him. It would seem to have been a cruel, unprovoked murder, one for which all who participated in it certainly deserved to be convicted, and to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. It excited great feeling in Unionville, the white population believing, as expressed by a witness, "that the entire negro community were in sympathy with murderers." Moved by that feeling, they proceeded to disarm the negroes who composed the militia company, as a measure of self-protection. The people turned out on Sunday morning and arrested quite a number of the negroes charged with the offense, and lodged them in jail. On the following Wednesday night, the 4th of January, some forty or fifty Ku Klux rode into the town, surrounded the jail, entered it, took out five of these prisoners, proceeded a short distance from the town, where they killed two of them, the other three making their escape after being shot at and wounded. They were recaptured and again lodged in jail in a few days, and with some eight or ten others who were charged with the same offence remained there until the night of Sunday, the 12th of February.

Judge Thomas, the presiding judge of that circuit, apprehending that these persons might also be taken out and disposed of as the others had been, under a statute of the State authorizing him so to do, issued a writ of *habes corpus* for the purpose of bringing them before him at Columbia and committing them to prison there. It is well to consider these facts when those who clamor for the sacredness of the writ of *habeas corpus* come to look at the result in this case.

This writ was delivered to the sheriff at Unionville on Thursday evening, the 9th of February. The train would return to Columbia Friday morning, and not again until Monday. After the train left Friday morning the sheriff called a conference of lawyers to determine whether he ought to obey the writ. They thought it was informal, but all recognized "the well-known signature of Judge Thomas," and "advised the sheriff to keep the matter secret and communicate with Judge Thomas, and ask him whether it was genuine." Subsequently this advice was reconsidered, and on Friday evening the sheriff was advised to obey the writ on Monday morning.

On Sunday night a body of armed and disguised Ku Klux, variously estimated at from four to eight hundred, rode into the town, took possession of the jail, took out eight of the prisoners charged with the murder of Stevens and hung them.

If this intention to remove them on Monday was kept a secret until Friday evening, it will strike every one forcibly that this organization must, in that county or the adjoining ones, be not only numerous, but under wonderfully strict military discipline, when from four to eight hundred disguised, mounted, and armed men could be assembled in that time, especially when it is remembered that Union county had in 1870 but 8,718 white population, and the village itself not over four hundred. It may not appear so strange, however, when the prevailing sentiment is ascertained from the testimony and incidents revealed by it.

It seems that one man, Thomas Hughes, when he heard the firing which shot the prisoners on the first raid, supposed it was by negroes on the way to rescue the prisoners. He says he immediately got his gun and traveled hastily three-quarters of a mile into town, to defend the jail against the negroes. He went in, aroused a magistrate, and informed him of his suspicions. Although the magistrate slept within one hundred and fifty yards of the jail, the operation of taking out the prisoners had been so noiselessly performed that his slumbers had not been disturbed. He directed Hughes to go up street, ring the bell, and arouse the citizens. Hughes went, and in the hotel found members of a special citizens' police which had been guarding the town, who informed him that the negroes were not coming to the jail; that the Ku Klux had been there, and had taken the prisoners out. Upon hearing this, his ardor subsided; he rang no bell; the citizens were not aroused, and Hughes went home with his gun. He was Stevens' brother-in-law. Some days after that he was selected as the jailor, and was in charge of the jail when the second raid was made. On neither occasion were the citizens aroused, although the special police, who had been raised from apprehension of a negro rescue, were on duty.

Upon the trial of two men in court subsequently for another offense growing out of this, a leading lawyer—and a Democrat—at that bar, R. W. Shand, esq., took notes; and he testifies that the evidence disclosed that one of the men who were hanged by the Ku Klux, Walker, a trial justice, arrested on suspicion, was not with the militia at all, and that the testimony did not justify the suspicion.

This, Mr. President, is a statement of a case against criminals who were entitled to trial by law. I come now to the statement of a case involving an officer of the law.

In the county of Greene, Alabama, there occurred in March, 1870, the murder of Alexander Boyd, the prosecuting attorney of the county, a case strongly illustrating the power of this organization to execute its decrees even upon an officer of the law, and to paralyze the public voice and the authorities, a full corroboration of Chancellor Clark's statement, that "they keep quiet, for they might be conversing with one of them in the street and not know it," and that "grand juries have been powerless to bring any one of that organization to justice."

The facts are these: a man named Snodly was killed, and three negroes were arrested for the murder, named Henry Miller, Sam Caldwell, and Sam Colvin. Col. Jolly, who defended them on the preliminary hearing, (page 265,) says that Miller and Caldwell were committed for trial, and Colvin was discharged. Miller and Caldwell escaped from jail, and it was understood that in some way Miller had been taken and killed. Colvin, who was the father of Caldwell, (Caldwell being his former master's name,) was taken and killed by disguised men.

It was asserted that Mr. Boyd made declarations to the effect that he had evidence in his possession to show who were the murderers of Colvin, and that he intended at the then approaching term of court to prosecute them vigorously, and to hold over the grand jury for the purpose of doing so. He was a single man, and boarded and lodged in a hotel on the public square in Eutaw, the county town. About eleven o'clock on the night of the 31st of March a band of disguised men, estimated generally at twenty-five, rode into the town, formed in front of the hotel, detached a squad who went in, compelled the clerk to show them to Boyd's room, and there deliberately murdered him, putting two balls through his forehead, and several through other parts of his body, (page 298.)

At the time this was done there were in the town the ministers and elders of a presbytery then holding its sessions, (page 258). The sheriff was at the hotel a very short time after Boyd was killed. There were yet persons on the street. The town contains, according to the census, a population of 1,920; but no alarm was given. The sheriff made no effort to call a posse, offered no reward, took no steps then or afterward to follow or detect the murderers. The people remained in their beds unaware of the occurrence until the next morning, and when communicated to one witness, Mr. Pierce, a member of the bar and afterward mayor of the town, it was in such manner that he supposed his informant was seeking to make an April-fool of him, (page 298.)

Boyd was buried the next day after he was killed. No meeting of the bar was called, and not a member of it attended his funeral, (page 300.) So fixed and so certain is it that he was a victim of the Ku Klux, that Mr. Pierce states his friends had placed upon his tombstone, "Murdered by the Ku Klux," (page 301.) At the next court the grand jury investigated the case, and their finding was, that they were unable to identify anybody connected with it but that the parties who committed the murder were traced on their way home to Pickens county. The impression seems almost universal that the men who did it came from some other county, some even stating that they came from Mississippi; and, strange as it may seem, it is also conceded, in the face of this, that the cause of his murder was the declaration of his intention to prosecute the murderers of Colvin, which could affect only persons in Green County.

Showing that the organization in Mississippi is in full sympathy and communication with the organization in Alabama. The occurences in South Carolina to which I have referred had taken place before the sub-committee visited that State. When there, ascertaining the fearful extent to which these lawless acts had been perpetrated with impunity, members of that sub-committee were impressed with the belief that if, after the community was made aware of them, there was any recurrence of violence, no other remedy than the most stringent one would suffice to bring the perpetrators to justice, and to prevent scenes of bloody retaliation.

Subsequently, after being apprised of an outrage occuring, as was alleged, in Spartanburg county, which afterward proved to have been in Union county near the line of Spartanburg, and of the destruction of a school-house in York county, the President's attention was called to the fact developed before the committee and to these renewals of violence after their visit, and to the necessity of exercising the power vested in him by the act of April 20, 1871. Instead of at once acting on this information, as we now learn from the President's message communicated to the House of Representatives, he instituted further inquiry through the Attorney General, and upon information obtained through that inquiry, he did exercise that power, and after proclamation suspended the privilege of the writ in the counties of Spartanburg, Union, York, Lancaster, Chester, Fairfield, Laurens and Newberry, in South Carolina. This was after a term of court had been held in York county and the subject given in charge of the grand jury. The presiding judge of that circuit, Judge Thomas, had requested of me as the chairman of the committee the information communicated to the President as to York county. I referred him to Major Merrill, the commander of the United States troops at Yorkville, and requested him to give all the aid in his power to any investigation directed by the court. I regret that I cannot incorporate here the whole report of Major Merrill made to his superior officer, but his account of the proceedings of the court, of the suspension of the writ, and of the scenes which followded it, gives a better idea of the true state of facts than any words of mine can give.

At the session of the U. S. Court true bills were found against seven hundred and eighty-five defendants, there being about five hundred defendants in all, as some of them were named in several bills. Of these, five were convicted upon trial; fifty-three pleaded guilty, and the others could not be tried and were held over. Several of them have since been tried and others have pleaded guilty, as I am informed, in Charleston at the circuit court. The evidence elicited at those trials leaves no doubt of the existence of the order, and its purposes as elsewhere described, and also of the intercourse of its members through the several States. Let me quote from the testimany of Kirkland L. Gunn, a witness who was examined in these trials in Columbia, South Carolina:

"Kirkland L. Gunn.

"By Mr. Corbin. We have no objection to asking the general question: First, what was the obligation and purpose of the Klan?

"Answer. The obligation, sir, that I took was that I should not divulge any part of the secrets of the Klan that I had joined, and it was for the purpose of putting down Radical rule and negro suffrage."

By Mr. Corbin. Mr. Gunn, you have stated the general purposes of the order. Now, will you please state to the jury, how those purposes were to be carried into effect?

"Answer. Well, sir, that is known, I think; but the way I was told that they were going to carry this into effect was by killing off the white Radicals, and by whipping and intimidating the negroes so as to keep them from voting for any men who held Radical offices.

"By the Court. State what was done in pursuance of the object of the order? What was done pursuant to the purpose of the order as you have stated it according to your knowledge?

"Answer. Their principle was to whip such men as they called Radicals, and men who were running the negro population, &c., and they murdered some.

"Question. Well, Mr. Gunn, when did they do this; night-time or day-time?

"Answer. In the night sir.

"Question. Whether the organization was armed according to the by-laws?

"Answer. Yes sir; they were armed.

"Question. What were their arms?

"Answer. Most generally pistols; sometimes shot guns, muskets, &c.

"Question. What is the Ku Klux gown generally referred to in the by-laws?

"Answer. It is a large gown made—all that ever I saw was made of some solid colored goods; I don't know what the color was; it looked dark in the night; I never saw a gown in daylight.

"Question. What were these gowns worn for?

"Answer. To disguise the person, sir.

"Question. Where the purposes of the order to be carried out with the disguise on?

"Answer. Yes sir.

"Question. When the Klan was assembled to prosecute any of its purposes, such as whipping and killing, where they disguised or not?

"Answer. Always, sir.

"Question. Now, Mr. Gunn, can you tell us anything about the extent of this general conspiracy, this organization, not only in York county, but beyond the limits of York county, or beyond the limits of this State?

"Answer. I met the same order in Georgia, sir. I don't know anything about it beyond York county, in this State.

"Question. You met it in Georgia what counties in Georgia.

"Answer. I found it in Whitefield county, and Catoosa.

"Question. What counties?

"Answer. The first meeting was Catoosa county.

"Question. What were they doing over in Georgia to carry out this conspiracy?

"Answer. The meeting that I was at last was to raise money for the purpose of sending to South Carolina, they told me.

"Question. For what purpose?

"Answer. For paying lawyers' fees and paying witnesses to go to court. [Laughter.]

"Mr. Johnson, (*soto voce*) I hope they raised it.

"Mr. Stanbery, (*soto voce.*) That is encouraging.

Mr. Corbin. (*soto voce.*) I should think that would be comforting information to you.

"Question. The whole matter discussed in the meeting?

"Answer. Yes, sir.

"Question. Taking care of the Ku Klux brethren in this State, were they?

"Answer. Yes, sir.

"Question. Was money raised?

"Answer there was, sir.

"Question. Raised it for sending on here?

"Answer. They told me that was the purpose.

"Question. Money paid in?

"Answer. Yes, sir."

The cases I have given and this testimony show the effect of this organization upon its victims. Now, I desire very briefly to call attention to the effect upon its members, and I do it in but one case; but it will I think, satisfy any one that it is idle to talk about demorilization and corruption in the southern States among the negroes or in any party, when it is apparent that in South Carolina and in a number of these States there is an organization which in its consequences would lead every man to distrust his neighbor and destroy all congdence in every judicial tribunal. I refer to the printed testimony on page 1342 for the purpose of making two or three very brief extracts from the evidence of a Dr. Bratton, let me state, who was the leading physician in York county, South Carolina. He had the largest practice of any physician in the county; a man of culture, a man of intelligence, a man probably, according to my recollection of his appearance, from forty to forty-five years of age. He was called before the committee when they were in York, and I will now read a few brief extracts from his testimony for the purpose of quoting afterward the truth in regard to him. The first question that is read is this:

"Our purpose is to inquire into the security of life, person, and property through this county, and the manner in which the laws are executed. Have you any knowledge of any offenses against the law, or against the security of person and property, that have not been redressed in the ordinary courts of justice?

"Answer. I have no personal knowledge of anything of the kind. I merely hear rumors and reports. Personally, I know nothing about it.

Passing to page 1344, I read the following:

"Question. Do you know of an organization in this county intended to prevent negroes from voting as they saw proper?

"Answer. I don't and that has not been the case.

"Question. Do you know anything of this organization commonly called Ku Klux?

"Answer. I am no member of the Ku Klux, and know nothing of their proceedings."

He was examined at very considerable length. I will remember the testimony. After referring him to some publications made in the newspapers, he altered his opinion as to there being no Ku Klux organization, and said, in answer to a question, (page 1348:)

"Question. You do believe now that there is a Ku Klux organization?

"Answer. From that article there must have been at the time; whether there is now I do not know."

On page 1350:

"Question. Now Doctor having stated your belief that there is a Ku Klux organization, since you saw this notice in the paper, state who in your belief compose it.

"Answer. I cannot tell you that, sir.

"Question. What class of people, sir;

"Answer. I cannot tell you who compose that organization. I know nothing about them. I do not belong, and have no means of knowing.

"Question. Have you no idea who compose it?

"Answer. No, sir; I have no means of knowing."

Bear in mind he denied all personal knowledge of a single Ku Klux outrage in that county, in which there were eleven murders and over six hundred whippings. He denied that he knew anything of the organization. He denied all knowledge, in short, of its operations except what he gathered from common rumor. Bear in mind that it is said that no man of respectability or character had any part in these outrages, much less countenanced them.—Now, sir, when the proclamation was made that the writ of *habeas corpus* would be suspended, Dr. Bratton fled, and my information is that he has never been back in York county since. Several of the men who hanged a man named Jim Williams, a militia captain, were arraigned and tried at Columbia for that offense, and the testimony upon that occasion proved that this Dr. Bratton, who thus swore, was the leader of the band; that he provided himself with a rope in the town of Yorkville and carried it on his saddle-bow out to the cabin of that man, Jim Williams, and with his own hand put the rope around Williams' neck and hanged him. Sir, I do not wish to leave this fact to my statement, but I quote from the address of Hon. Mr. Stanberry, the counsel of the defendants in that case, and let him speak of Dr. Bratton, so that the character of this organization and its effect upon its members may be apparent. Let it be remembered that this was on the trial of one of the young men who accompanied Dr. Bratton on that occasion. Mr. Stanbery says:

"How in God's name, gentlemen, can you make him responsible for the horrid outrage that followed. Why gentlemen, did not the men that were detailed to go down there and seize the man, suppose they were going for his arms? They were absent about an hour or less than an hour, when they returned they were silent; the question was, 'Have you got the arms?' No response whatever, but some showed guns; in a little while Dr. Bratton, in answer to a question put to him by some man where William was, said 'he is now in hell.' Gentlemen, I do not stand here to justify Dr. Bratton, but to defend this young man; let Dr. Bratton answer for himself, and do not hold this young man guilty on account of his misdeeds, I do not justify that horrid outrage that was committed there that night. It makes my blood run cold to listen to the relation of it; after they had got his guns, to take him out from his family, and without a moment's time to make his peace with God, to launch him into the other world, and upon their return to speak of it in the impious manner which has been detailed!

"Gentlemen, the right man is not here; you have the proof, but not the offender. When he or they, whoever they may be, shall be arraigned, then will be the time to mete out the just measurement of such a crime; but, gentlemen, I beg of you not to confound the just with the guilty."

That is not my language; that is the language of Hon. Henry Stanbery, who was taken from Cincinnati to defend these men, and he is speaking of a man who stood socially and professionally at the head of society in York county, South Carolina, and who swore before the committee that he knew nothing at all of that outrage.—Talk about corruption; talk about demoralization in Legislatures under the negroes, when the leaders of society are not only themselves murderers, but come before the country and deny it by perjury!

I have thus given in some detail the proceedings in South Carolina, because there the evidence of the existence of the organization and its purposes and acts is beyond controversy, and it is only necessary to apply the same evidence to other localities infested by the organization to appreciate the condition of the poor and defenceless, who are the objects of its attacks, and to show the necessity of the exercise of power by the strong arm of the Federal Government to suppress this monstrous conspiracy.

Now, sir, as to the extent to which this organization has prevailed: it is stated in the views of the minority that it does not prevail in more than forty counties in these States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi.—Let me give you the names of the counties in these States in which these offenses have been committed. Outrages have been committed in North Carolina in the counties of Orange, Chatham, Alamance, Lenoir, Harnett, Sampson, Caswell, Guilford, Gaston, Lincoln, Moore, Rutherford, Cleveland, and Catawba.

South Carolina.—In the counties of Spartanburg, York, Union, Chester, Abbeville, Laurens, Fairview, Newbery, and Lancaster.

Georgia.—In the counties of Jasper, Walton, White, Morgan, Jackson, Hancock, Wilkinson, Washington, Cherokee, Greene, Madison, Pike, Whitefield, Habersham, Putnam, Haralson, Warren, Richmond, Gwinnett, Floyd, Glasscock, Chattooga, Dade, Clark, Jefferson, Oglethrope, Walker, Appling, and Columbia.

Alabama.—In the counties of Blount, Calhoun, Chambers, Choctaw, Fayette, Greene, Hale, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Limestone, Macon, Madison, Marshall, Morgan, Perry, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa, St. Clair, Cherokee, Coosa, Lauderdale, Marengo, Tallapoosa, and Walton.

Mississippi.—In the counties of Chickasaw, Kemper, Itawamba, Tishemingo, Prentiss, Lee, Leake, Tippah, Union, Alcorn, Kemper, Lauderdale, Lincoln, Lowndes, Marshall, Monroe, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Pontotoc, and Winston.

Florida.—In the county of Jackson alone the evidence shows that within the last five years there have been one hundred and fifty-three homicides.

Here we have ninety-nine counties in all, and this in all probability falls below the number. I have not had time to make a careful examination of that part of the testimony at the taking of which I was not personally present, and have only inserted here the names of those counties where offenses are clearly shown to have been committed. I have no doubt there are more. I shall give presently a summary of the offenses committed in these counties.

These facts bear upon the denial made in the views of the minority of the extent of the organization, of its political significance, or of its having the countenance of any of the respectable white people of the South. Each of these may require a passing notice.

As to the members of the organization, the fact that in York county the number was almost equal to the white voting population is of itself startling, and when it is remembered that about the same state of affairs existed in the two adjoining counties, and to a large extent in other counties, it is evident that nothing but the power of the General Government is sufficient to restrain that organization in that State.

Again, after the concession that General Forrest knows so much more about the origin of the organization than any other person, his statement as to its numbers becomes important. In 1868 he said there were forty thousand in Tennessee and five hundred thousand in the Southern States. The only correction he made of that statement in his letter written to correct errors was that he believed there were those numbers. His belief as the head of that organization is significant, and equivalent to the knowledge of other people.

The allegation that the order does not exist in more than forty counties is met by the names of the counties of the several States which I have already given.

I will now give the summary to which I have referred. In North Carolina fourteen counties are shown in which outrages occurred, and in them there occurred eighteen homicides and three hundred and fifteen whippings. In South Carolina, nine counties in which the testimony taken by the committee shows there were thirty-five homicides and two hundred and seventy-six other outrages. The presentment of the grand jury says there were forty homicides in these counties, and over two thousand cases of other outrages. In Georgia there are twenty-nine counties shown,

Gordon and General Forrest probably knew as much about it as any other citizens, or more. It was not the purpose of the minority of the committee to connect either General Gordon or General Forrest with the atrocities to which the Senator has referred, but, on the contrary, to distinctly deny that they had anything to do with anything of that sort.

Mr. SCOTT. Very well. I have no doubt it was not the purpose of the minority of the committee to connect either Forrest or Gordon with the outrages.

Mr. BALIR. Therefore the Senator is very unfair in assuming that the minority of the committee that they were.

Mr. SCOTT. I had not stated that the minority of the committee said they were connected with the outrages. I have said that the minority of the committee admit that they know more about the organization of what is known as the Ku Klux than any other two men. I know that a different purpose is attributed to it by these men; but I point the public to the fact that both Gordon and Forrest refused to tell all they knew. Honest men with honest purposes associated with honest fellows, when a public investigation of this character charging these offenses was going on, would not shrink back and refuse to tell what they knew, or who were their associates.

Mr. BLAIR. The Senator will oblige me very much if he will point to that portion of the testimony in which Gordon declined to tell all he knew about it. I think he will find no such thing.

Mr. SCOTT. I do not propose now to be diverted from the line of remark I have adopted, and turn over and find the place in these eight thousand pages of testimony where that occurs, but as the Senator desires it, at a future time I shall give him the place, page, and substance of the testimony of both Forrest and Gordon to show that they did refuse to tell all they knew.

Mr. BLAIR. The Senator is somewhat incorrect in his statement. He says he does not propose to be diverted. He does not propose to be brought to the proof which he pretends to present to the Senate.

Mr. SCOTT. No, Mr. President, I said that in the testimony of N. B. Forrest and John B. Gordon it did appear, and it does appear, that they both refused to answer questions of the committee. General Forrest was asked to tell the names of the persons who were associated with him, and he declined, and he was given time to think of it, and he never would. I was not present at the examination of Gordon, but I read his testimony. So far from refusing to come to the point, I promise the Senator that I will bring here the page and the book, and show him where both refused to do so.

Mr. BLAIR. Let us have it.

Mr. SCOTT. The Senator shall have it at the proper time.

As to the other denial that this organization has anything political in it, I wish to say here that I do not care whether it has anything political in it or not. I do not care whether these outrages have been animated by partisan hate or not. There is the fact: they have been committed upon the poor and defenseless, and they have been unable to secure redress. Until this legislation of Congress and the exercise of power by the President, the men who committed these offenses could not be brought to punishment by the courts. I care not whether the offenses were committed by Republicans on Democrats or by Democrats on Republicans, or without any shadow of partisan feeling, every dictate of humanity, every impulse of enlightened civilization requires and demands that the Government shall extend its power for the purpose of bringing these offenders to justice and of protecting the defenseless.

But, sir, I have given enough to show what its political character is. I do not wish to go at large into the mere partisan aspect of this case. There is abundant material for it. Turn to its oaths "against Radicals;" to its constitution "to relieve those suffering from Radical misrule;" turn to the finding of that grand jury in Columbia, South Carolina; to the testimony of hundreds of witnesses both in and out of the order, where the victims testified that they were whipped to compel them to renounce their Radicalism; where the members of the organization testify and confess that the defeat of Radicalism was the purpose of the organization. Go on all through this testimony, that of Schenck, of North Carolina, in which he admits that he went into the organization not believing that it would countenance violence, but that he went into it as a political organization; that he afterward attempted to divert it from violence and could not do it. Take the identification of Forrest and of Gordon with it in the beginning, Hampton's appeal for it in the end. Take the fact that another prominent man in South Carolina, J. Banks Lyle, a member of the South Carolina Legislature, fled also at the time the proclamation was issued; and so well satisfied were his own Democratic associates from the county from which he was elected of his complicity with this organization that they voted with the other members of the Legislature to declare his seat vacant. All these facts show that there is a political significance in the organization.

I come now to the views of the minority on this subject. They say that the white and the black citizen cannot coexist in the same Government. The feeling is inculcated in the Ku Klux Klan of the South. It has been one of the fruitful sources of these outrages; and I regret to find that notwithstanding the constitutional amendments have declared the negro to be free, to be a citizen, and to be entitled to all his civil and political rights, that we are even now, as the result of this investigation, told that the time is near when those rights shall be taken from him. I wish no injustice to any one who has been associated with me in this investigation, and for the purpospose of showing the conclusion at which they have arrived I will quote from the views of the minority. I refer to page 516 of that report.

Mr. BLAIR. Those views, I believe, were written and signed by one member of the committee.

Mr. SCOTT. I will have no issue with the Senator. I do not know by whom the whole of the views of the minority were written; they are signed by all——

Mr. BLAIR. I will explain to the Senator in one word——

Mr. SCOTT. I know all about it. It does not need explanation. It is rather unpleasant while proceeding in the line of argument to be constantly interrupted.

Mr. BLAIR. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. SCOTT. As I wish to do justice to one of my colleagues on the committee, I prefer doing it in my own way. That portion of the report from which I shall quote was written by my colleague on the committee, Mr. Van Trump, of the House, to whom I am glad to do justice as a courteous and honorable gentleman; but while it is stated in the views of the minority that it is written by him, I find to the whole report the names of all the members of the committee who agreed to that report, the names of Frank P. Blair, T. F. Bayard, S. S. Cox, James B. Beck, P. Van Trump, A. M. Waddell, J. C. Robinson, J. M. Hanks. Of course these gentlemen divided the labor and made different portions of the report. I do not wish to reflect upon the Senator at all as the author of these views, if he considers it any reflection. I take it for granted that Mr. Van Trump will avow the authorship. He has decided convictions, and so expresses them. It is not necessary to apologize for him in advance or to shift the responsibility for these views. I give them as they are printed, and they will speak for themselves.

Now on that subject, bearing in mind that three constitutional amendments have vested in the colored citizens of the South the right of freedom, citizenship, and the ballot, I ask the attention of the Senate and of the country to the conclusion arrived at in the views of the minority:

"As we have just remarked, we do not propose to discuss at large the question of negro government in these pages; but we feel that it would be a dereliction of duty on our part if, after what we have witnessed in South Carolina, we did not admonish the American people that the present condition of things in the South cannot last. It was an of quoted political apothegm, long prior to the war, that no government could exist 'half slave and half free.' The paraphrase of that proposition is equally true, that no government can long exist 'half black and half white.'

"There can be niether sympathy nor harmony in any polity where such antagonism is attempted to be overcome by law. God's law is higher than man's law. Man's puny statutes cannot repeal or nullify the immutable ordinances of the Almighty. Those whom God has separated let no man join together. There can be no permanent partition of power, nor any peaceable joint exercise of power, among such discordant bodies of men. One or the other must have all or none. It is the very acme of folly and fanaticism to suppose, in this day of enlightenment and its consequent pride of feeling among the superior race, that there can be a reproduction of the ancient fable of tying the living and the dead together without causing death to both. Who would have dreamed, fifteen years ago, what highest and most far-seeing intellect among the great men who established this Government upon the basis of homogeneity of race and color, could have imagined that in the first century of its existence African freedmen, of the lowest type of ignorance and brutality, would rule a sovereign State of the Union, and be the arbiters of the rights and property of a race who have ruled the destinies of nations ever since government was known among men? Such a state of things may last so long as the party shall last which had the power and audacity to inaugurate it, and no longer. But whenever that party shall go down, as go down it will at some time not long in the future, that will be the end of the political power of the negro among white men on this continent."

Time was, Mr. President, when the virtue and intelligence of the citizens were considered the best attributes of citizenship, the surest guarantees of stable government. This report makes the antagonism lie only between color and race, not between vice and virtue, intelligence and ignorance. With our Constitution remaining, I would ask my friends whose names are appended to this sentiment, how they propose to end the political power of the negro when they are in place, and at the same time observe the Constitution? What can this mean but revolution, or the repudiation of the amendments of the Constitution?

It is accompanied also with a comparison which must be peculiarly flattering to the descendants of the men who formed and approved of the "tea party" in Boston harbor. They were poor men claiming to have a voice in making the laws which taxed them. We now find, in an argument against taxes imposed by a Legislature in which poor men are given a voice, the men of 1776 compared with the Ku Klux murderers of 1871. On pages 528 and 529 of the same report this occurs:

"How long will the people of South Carolina be able to endure this intolerable burden? Would any other people on earth tolerate it? Excessive and wrongful taxation, imposed with the wanton purpose of oppression, always touches the most sensitive chord in the public heart. It was a trifling tax upon tea and a stamp duty, which stands dwarfed beside the one which now exists by our own enactment, that set the colonies, South Carolina among the foremost, ablaze with fires of liberty, and inaugurated the first Ku Klux known in our history; for every school-boy knows that it was disguised men who threw the tea overboard out of an English ship in the harbor of Boston."

Does this exalt the Kukluxism into patriotism, or does it degrade the first actors in our Revolution to the level of the night fiends who scourged Elias Hill and banished an American citizen to Liberia?

There are many causes assigned for these outrages: the debates of the States, the reconstruction acts, bad legislation. I do not, at this time, propose to go into any discussion of them. I am discussing the evil itself, its existence, its magnitude, its power, its extent, and the necessity of providing against a recurrence of the violence which has hitherto disgraced the nation. It may be that before this discussion closes I may take an opportunity of saying something upon these points, if I deem it advisable, as well as upon the question of the power of Congress to enact this law. But for the present I forbear from entering either of those fields. What I have already gone over shows—

1. A conspiracy, oath-bound, against political adversaries, armed and equipped for offensive operations.

2. It has, to accomplish its purposes, committed murder, wrong, and outrage upon its opponents.

3. Its members have not hestitated to add perjury to conceal and deny these crimes.

4. It has defied all the ordinary tribunals of justice.

5. It has paralyzed the voice of private citizens and overawed the officers of the law.

6. When brought to the bar of justice, public sympathy and public aid were extended in the most public manner by the most prominent citizens by voluntary contributions, to secure counsel for the defense.

7. It has kept up intercourse through all the States, showing a common purpose, a common mode of operations, extending from North Carolina into South Carolina; from South Carolina into Georgia; from Georgia into Alabama; from Alabama into Mississippi, and into Florida—a perfect chain of intercommunication among all these organizations.

8. I have shown what will give an idea of its power and numbers from the number already indicted, who have gone into court and confessed their crimes.

Now, sir, what has this organization done? We hear much said, when we propose to provide a remedy against such an organized conspiracy, about trampling upon the rights of citizens; we are referred back to 1215 and Magna Charta; to 1628, and the petition of rights; to 1679, and the *habeas corpus*; to 1688, and the Bill of Rights; to all those enactments which make up the bible of the English constitution, and coming from them we are referred to our own Constitution. I would ask any American citizens to turn to that Constitution, to article four, five, six, and seven of the amendments to article one, section nine, and to the first section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and he will learn that every right vested in freemen by all these enactments has been violated in the persons of citizens of the United States by the unpunished outrages of the Ku Klux, and that we are here to determine whether we will take the side of the victims or the criminals in our legislation.

Withdraw from the President of the United States the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in those States where this organization exists, and no man can answer for the scenes that will follow and the retaliation that may ensue. Keep it there, and the very existence of the power will render its exercise unnecessary.

This is the question which we are to determine. Are we, taking up these provisions in their order, to say that men who have not been secure in their persons, in their houses, or in their papers; that men who have been deprived of life and liberty without due process of law; that men whose houses have been subject to unreasonable searches and sieges; that criminals even have been hanged without trial in the face of a writ of *habeas corpus* issued to secure them a trial; that men upon whom cruel unusual punishments have been inflicted by the mob instead of by judicial tribunals; and that men entitled to citizenship, freedom, and the ballot have all of them denied by this conspiracy—shall we say that these men shall continue to be subject to these outrages? Or shall we rest in the President that power which we believe will be effective to protect and defend these rights and to bring to justice their guilty combinations against them?

Sir, others may hestitate upon this subject; I cannot. Government was instituted to protect its citizens, and we shall be derelict to our duty if we permit the more than four millions of citizens in the South against whom this conspiracy has been formed to be subject for a day to these great calamities, and subject to them at a time, too, when the strongest motives will be operating for the infliction of just such outrages as those I have described. The remedy that we have now is shown to be the most effective. Until the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended in South Carolina this organization, notwithstanding we were beginning to expose it, kept a defiant head and trampled upon its victims. There was no idea of disbanding, and it was not until the strong hand of power was laid upon them in that State that there was the remotest hope of a disbanding of the organization. I believe that if this power is kept in the hands of the President this violence will not be renewed. I believe if it is not kept there, no other power will be strong enough to repress a recurrence of the same violence that has been enacted heretofore. For that reason the committee have reported this bill, and I trust Congress will see the necessity of enacting it into a law.

Miscellaneous Items.

Horace Greeley addressed an audience of three hundred persons in the Universalist church at Poughkeepsie on Thursday night, the proceeds being for the benefit of the M. E. Zion church. He spoke entirely of the colored race—their present position and prospects—and at no time alluded to politics. After the lecture he was serenaded.

The London morning journals in their articles on the subject express the hope that the American Senate will approve of the suggestions embodied in Earl Granville's draft of the article, and thereby remove the differences now existing between England and America, but fear that the exigencies of the approaching Presidential election may cause its disapproval.

The Chinese news by the steamship *Japan* is very important. Tsing Kwofan, the viceroy of Nankin, the most powerful politician in China and the determined opponent of foreigners, is dead. The Emperor, though not yet 16 years of age, is about to be married. He signalized the anniversary of his ascension to the throne by liberating all but the first criminals of the Empire.

Advices from Yokohama state that the foreign papers there claim that the late conspiracy was participated in by 40,000 men, the retainers of the deposed damios, the object being to seize the Emperor and carry him back to Kiota, and then rise and exterminate the foreigners. The government discovered the plot, beheaded a number of the leaders and completely restored order.

The report of the Senate French Arms Commission declares the charges they were appointed to investigate, utterly unfounded. So ends that big muddle, got up for political effect, as all others of a like nature, stirred up by Schurz, Trumble & Co., against the administration, went by the board. An administration that can come out of such trials, unscathed, must be pure indeed.

The New York *Tribune* announces that Mr. Greeley will accept no invitations to speak on political questions during his candidature, and requests those who would otherwise invite him to accept this as his final determination. Mr. Greeley spoke at Poughkeepsie to the colored people, in persuance of a promise made before he was named as a candidate. No political topic was disgussed.

A gentleman who has traveled through the Southern-central portions of Illinois, including the counties of Jackson, Franklin, Williamson, Union, Perry, Saline, Jefferson, Marion, and Clinton, says that the country all through these counties looks beautiful. The larger fruits, including apples, peaches, and pears, have been wholly uninjured by the frost, while the smaller, especially strawberries, are most luxurient, and are now fully ripe.

The Huntingdon Journal.

I. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, May 29, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

General ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Adolph E. Borie, Phila. | J. M. Thompson, Butler.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Joseph A. Bonham.
2. Marcus A. Davis.
3. G. Morrison Coates.
4. Henry Broom.
5. Theo. M. Wilmer.
6. John M. Bromall.
7. Francis Shroder.
8. Mark H. Richards.
9. Edward H. Green.
10. D. K. Shoemaker.
11. Daniel R. Miller.
12. Leander M. Morton.
13. Theodore Strong.
14. John Passmore.
15. S. D. Freeman.
16. Jessee Merrill.
17. Henry Orlady.
18. Robert Bell.
19. J. M, Thompson.
20. Isaac Frazier.
21. Geo. W. Andrews.
22. Henry Floyd.
23. John J. Gillepsie.
24. James Patterson.
25. John W. Wallace.
26. Charles C. Boyle.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Judge ULYSSES MERCUR,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

General HARRISON ALLEN,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,

GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana,
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. M'Allister, Centre; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS LIVING OUT OF THE COUNTY.

After the first of July the JOURNAL will not be mailed to subscribers residing out of the State, and only out of the county at our option, UNLESS PREPAID. This course has been made necessary by a score or two of our subscribers, scattered over the West, to whom we have sent bills, failing to respond. We give them until the 1st of July to come to time and if they do not pay by that date, we will make out their bills at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per year, and forward them to the proper officers for collection. tf.

☞ Hon. R. Bruce Petriken will please accept our thanks for a large batch of Legislative Documents.

☞ The wheat has improved wonderfully since the late rains. We will have at least two-thirds of a crop in this county.

☞ The Democrats are going for Greeley and the Republicans are about "to go for him" too. Between the two he will be crushed as between the upper and nether mill-stone.

☞ Dr. Hamlin, of this place, received forty-three votes, for Bishop, in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Brooklyn. This was a very high compliment.

☞ A wag of a Democrat, in reply to our question, "Are the Democrats going to stand Greeley?" Said: "Certainly, if Greeley can stand the Democrats, the Democrats ought to stand Greeley."

THE POLITICAL DILEMMA.

The Democrats are in a terrible dilemma. They want to beat Grant, but do not want to vote for Greeley. If they don't vote for Greeley they can't beat Grant. If they do vote for Greeley they bury their party and join in a movement to elect a man who belongs, in his own language, to no party, where, after the election, will they belong? The poor fellows are desperate. It looks like political death to stand where they are. It looks about the same if they join the "Liberal" movement.—They are in about the same position as the fellow on the burning ship: if he stood where he was he would burn to death; if he jumped into the sea he would be drowned. So between the two chances he had but little choice. If Greeley could only change his name, he might keep his friends out of this dilemma. They want to support him, because he is down on Grant, and so are they. Thus far they agree; but he has been in favor of equality, of universal suffrage, of almost every radical *ism* that has afflicted and belittled their party, and they have no pledge on his part that he has given up these playful eccentricities, or is sorry for the abuse he has indulged in at their expense. Yet they must beat Grant, and so must Horace, to be elected; and if they could only forget the past, they would forgive the old philosopher and swallow him in a moment.—But your dyed-in-the-wool Democrats can't forget. It don't agree with their nature. They are willing enough to forgive, with the mental reservation, that the old grudge should hold good if they ever got on their feet again; but to forget, is to blot out, and their keen sense of past wrongs at the hands of Horace, has made this blotting business a hard task for them.

It's a fearful dilemma, and if we could suggest any practical way to escape it, we would, out of pure benevolence, give our troubled friends the benefit of it. But we can't afford any relief. The Democracy is dead any way; the Greeley movement is sure to be, next November; and it seems to us simply a question as to whether our friends want a double burial. If they want it, let them shut their eyes and jump. If they desire to live, and grow, and be contented and happy during the remainder of their days, let them drop the dry bones of Democracy, repudiate this sickly movement, nursed by a few sore-heads, and join the only substantial party now before the people—the party of reform, of honesty, of loyalty, of intelligence; the party that has been doubly tried, in peace and in war. In a word, let them get in the Republican party. It is never too late to do good; and if our Democratic friends want to shout victory, during their natural lives, the only chance they can have is offered under the old flag, with U. S. Grant as the standard bearer.

BEDFORD COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Bedford county met in Convention, at Bedford, on Tuesday of last week, and nominated John B. Fluck, Esq., of Hopewell township, for Prothonotary; Nelson Alsip, of Bedford, for Register and Recorder; Isaac D. Earnest, of Bedford township, for Sheriff; Henry P. Diehl, of Colerain, for Poor Director; Westley Bennett, of Southampton township, for Auditor; and John A. Cessna, of Bedford, for Coroner.

The nomination of John B. Fluck, Esq., for Prothontary, is no doubt a very popular move. We know of no Democrat in Bedford county that we would sooner see elected to a prominent position than Mr. Fluck. He is a man of sterling worth and respected by everybody, but he has always been an uncompromising Democrat, refusing to vote for his best friends if they happened to be on the opposite ticket. He cannot, therefore, with any show of consistency, ask Republicans to vote for him, and without Republican votes he cannot be elected. The nomination of our jocular friend "Nelse" for Register and Recorder is also a good move. But he was nominated for the wrong office. He should have been nominated for Prothonotary. No man in the county understands that office better than he does. We are opposed to putting any man into the Prothonotaryship, to bungle things, who has not served an apprenticeship in that office or been a sufficient length of time at the bar to become acquainted with its workings. A Prothonotary, who is unacquainted with the technicalities of the profession, can make more blunders, in a single term, than can be corrected in an age, and frequently he has to "pay the piper" for them.

Isaac D. Earnest has at last got the nomination for Sheriff, poor man! and now we will bet a mess of peas that the Democracy will see him slaughtered, yea cut to mince-meat. Isaac's bull-dog tenacity, has served him well, but that is all the good it is likely to do him. Henry P. Diehl must be nominated at least twice a year or he will bolt. Henry P. gets as many trifling favors on as small a capital as any Democrat in the county. He has ambition enough to fill all the offices in the county and must be a source of great annoyance to everybody else in the party. The ticket is completed in the person of our friend John A. Cessna, for Coroner. John ought to have been nominated for Sheriff. He is a capital young man and deserves well at the hands of his party.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Bedford county, in Convention assembled, hail with delight the honor conferred upon their distinguished fellow townsman, the Hon. William P. Schell, by the Williamsport Convention, and in consideration of his valuable public services, his faithful and consistent record as a Democrat, we instruct our delegate to vote for him and use all honorable means to secure his nomination at the Reading Convention as the Democratic candidate for Governor; and we respectfully and earnestly urge upon the Reading Convention the propriety of nominating him—pledging Bedford county for the largest Democratic majority since the days of Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That the nomination of William Hartley, Esq., for Auditor General by the Reading Convention, would receive our earnest and warmest sanction, and that we instruct our delegate to vote for, and to use all honorable means to secure the same, recognizing in him a man of sterling integrity, of eminent qualifications for the office of Auditor General, and who if elected would make an honest and faithful public servant.

Recommending for Schell, for Governor, and Hartley, for Auditor General, is a little heavy. Bedford county is only the hundredth part of the State and yet she presents two candidates for State offices! We have always regarded the Hartley movement as an effort to squeeze a few greasy dollars out of him, but the Democratic party of the State do not know him as well as we do. They will never get a "red."

Meyers was recommended for renomination for Congress, Kerr for Senator and Reynolds for Legislature. They will, no doubt, all be nominated, and they ought to be.

THE TREATY.

The question of "indirect claims" is still before the United States Senate. It is a singularly strange affair altogether. That the Treaty itself provides for the presentation of the "indirect claims" is certainly clear; yet England's statesmen deny the fact, and refuse to let the Arbitration decide whether or not the Treaty does so provide. For what was the Arbitration instituted if not to adjust all matters in dispute—and why not include this last also?

As neither Power is willing to recede from the stand taken, the only alternative is to drop the Arbitration and the Treaty together. Then let Congress pass a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to open negotiations with the English and Dominion Governments for the union of the Colonies with the American Republic, (subject to the will and popular vote of that people,) and a permanent commercial zollverein between England and the United States. This would be of greater permanent value to the material interests of the Colonies, the commerce and peace of England, and the general prosperity of this Continent than a score of the most liberal treaties that can be made.

☞ The letter of Horace Greeley, accepting his nomination, has at last been published. It affords a very lamentable exhibition of the weakness of poor human nature. As an editor Mr. Greeley may, with a good deal of propriety, be considered a fair success; but he appears not to have learned that the qualities essential to success as a President are the very ones in which he is lamentably deficient.

☞ We take up the principal portion of our space to-day with Mr. Scott's speech in favor of the extension of the Ku Klux act. We hope that it will be read carefully by every voter who receives our paper. Mr. Scott has given the subject much thought and labor and his summing up of the hellish outrages, of those fiends in human form, ought to satisfy every candid person that the act should be extended.

☞ Amnesty is now the law of the land. It relieves about 150,000 persons of their political disabilities. There are still some three hundred under the ban; but nearly all of these may have their disabilities removed by making application to Congress, through their representatives. So that Amnesty is general, and all but universal.

THE CONVENTION.

On Wednesday next the representatives of the great Republican party will convene at Philadelphia to nominate a candidate for President, and also one for Vice President, of the United States. The proceedings will be short and harmonious.—Grant will be nominated to fill the office of Chief Magistrate, and Colfax, Curtin, or Wilson of Massachusetts, will probably receive the nomination for Vice President. Delegates will come from nearly all the States with instructions from their constituents, and with their own minds made up. A broad and liberal platform will be presented to the people, covering a continuation of all that is good in the past and embracing such new issues as experience, wisdom and prudence have shown to be essential to our general prosperity.

☞ The Constitutionality of the Local Option Law, as we stated last week, was confirmed by a full Common Pleas bench, in Philadelphia. This is glorious. Now let the Supreme Court do likewise.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Congress—Last Hours of the Session—Col. Scott's Victory—Amnesty Now a Law—The Civil Rights and Ku Klux Bills Passed in the Senate—The Tariff Through the House and in the Senate—"The National Guard."

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1872.

CONGRESS TO ADJOURN JUNE 3.

Both Houses have concurred in a resolution to adjourn June 3, and are holding night sessions in order to complete the work by that time. An extra session of the Senate will probably be called to consider and act upon the Indirect Claims question.

COL. SCOTT'S VICTORY.

The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company used every means in his power to prevent Col. Thos. A. Scott from obtaining a site for a depot in Washington for the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, now about to connect Washington City with the outside world. It is well known that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have had a monopoly of all the travel to and from Washington by rail; but the new road comes into competition with the monopolists, and they have made every effort to prevent the President of the new road from obtaining an eligible site for their depot. But Col. Scott has overcome all obstacles, and has carried his bill through Congress and secured for it the signature of the President. He will immediately commence the erection of one of the finest railroad depots in the country. It will be on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, and within half a dozen squares of the capitol.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

The Senate passed the House Amnesty bill, and it has received the signature of the President. It provides

"That all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments of the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, heads of departments and foreign ministers of the United States,"

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Senate has passed Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights Bill, as amended by Mr. Carpenter. The provisions relating to schools, juries and cemeteries are omitted. As it now stands it provides:

That whoever being a corporation or natural person and owner, or in charge of any public inn, or of any place of public amusement or entertainment, for which a license from any legal authority is required, or of any line of stage coaches, railroad, or other means of public carriage of passengers of freight, shall make any distinction as to admission or accomodation therein of any citizen of the United States because of race, color or previous condition of servitude, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars for each offence; and the person or corporation so offending shall be liable to the citizen thereby injured in damages to be recovered in an action of debt.

SEC. 2. That the offences under this act and actions to recover damages may be prosecuted before any Territorial, District or Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes at the place where the offence was charged to have been committed, with a right of appeal or to have a writ of error in any case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is doubtful if the House can reach this bill before the session closes.

SENATOR SCOTT'S KU-KLUX BILL.

During a session that lasted nearly twenty-four hours, from Tuesday at eleven until half-past ten on Wednesday of last week, Senator Scott had the gratification of seeing his Ku-Klux bill pass the Senate by a vote of 28 to 15. This bill extends the time in which the President is authorized to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* to March 4, 1873. Efforts will be made to secure the passage of the bill in the House before the session closes.

THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL.

The tariff bill which passed the House is now under consideration in the Senate. The bill is essentially the same as that of the Senate, passed some time ago, but returned by the House to the Senate without being considered.

THE "NATIONAL GUARD."

An organization under the above title, recently originated in Washington, is extending rapidly into every State and Territory in the Union. Its objects are "the maintenance intact, in the letter and spirit, of the constitution and laws of the United State, the constitution and laws of the States in harmony therewith, and the preservation of the political, personal and property rights of every citizen, however exalted or humble. And the members associate for the express purpose of laboring to establish, absolutely and beyond future question, the supremacy of American citizenship, wherever located, unchallenged freedom of opinion, the safe and peaceful exercise of every personal and political right, and the mutual protection by all moral and lawful means of their associates and all other citizens against individual or organized assaults upon these rights, or malicious persecution on account of race, condition, or opinion in every form."

A NATIONAL COUNCIL

has been organized at Washington composed of three resident members for each State and Territory, to which each State or Territory may add three more as soon as they shall have reported a State or Territorial Council working under, and in harmony with the National Council.

THE STATE COUNCILS

shall be organized under charters from, and the charter members shall be appointed by, the National Council; but the State Councils may increase their number by the appointment of not exceeding one additional member from each Congressional district, one from each organized county, and one from each incorporated city.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

The State Council may establish in each Congressional District, a District Council, and appoint the members thereof, which shall, understand in obedience to the constitutions and regulations of the National and State Councils, organize each of the counties in their respective districts.

ORGANIZED REGIMENTS

under the rules and regulations of the National Council, and the orders and regulations of the State and District Councils in harmony therewith, there may be one regiment formed for each organized county, and one or more for each incorporated city, the field and staff officers of which shall, in title and number, correspond to those of an infantry regiment in the United States service; their duties, and the number and duties of the line and warrant officers, to be defined by the regulations of the National Council, and directed by the orders of the State and District Councils.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The objects of these organizations is physical, mental and moral discipline; the observance of law and order; and the suppression of crime, violations of the laws and outrages of whatever nature. The regimental officers are required to see that each commissioned and warrant officer either takes or is supplied with one or more daily or weekly newspapers, which support the principles sought to be established by the organization; and the material contents of these papers must be read or verbally communicated to the members of the company each week.

The members of this organization will hold no political conventions; nominate no candidates for public office; engage in no political persecutions; but will be expected to acquire and communicate to each other all important political information, so that every member be, as far as possible, well informed on political subjects, and while each member shall be entirely free and independent in his political action, all will be advised to act and vote with that political party which adheres to and supports the principles which underlie this organization; especially will they be asked to support only *such men* for places of power, honor, or emolument, as by their record, their character as citizens, their known sympathy with the objects of their organization, and their patriotism, affords ample guarantee, that they will fully uphold the principles advocated.

Such is a brief outline of the declaration, regulations, and objects of this new and rapidly growing organization. Seven States are already working under charters from the National Council, and others have applied, and will be immediately chartered. Those who propose to organize in any part of Pennsylvania will receive all information on application to Col. Fitzgerald, of the daily *City Item*, Philadelphia. In a few weeks after the Philadelphia Presidential Convention nearly every State in the Union will be organized and in working order.

The uniform will be a blue blouse and fatigue cap, each man carrying the American flag two feet long, on a seven-foot staff painted black. Belts and other insignia of officers at their own choice, subject to a general order from the State Council. In evening processions or marches, one-third of the members of each company or regiment to carry torches; the other two-thirds to retain their flags. The State Council may adopt a countersign which shall be common to the whole State; it may be a word, a phrase, a gesture, or all; and the District Council and Commanders of regiments may, in like manner, adopt or change a countersign for their respective districts or beats. Blouses and caps will be provided at less than half cost.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

This vexed question is still before the Senate for solution. The indications now are that the American Government will not yield to the demand of England, and that the Treaty of Washington will be abandoned. N. H. P.

Letter from the West.

DAVENPORT, IA., May 21, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—You will perceive by the heading of this letter that I am again "on the wing." I left your ancient borough on the evening of the 13th instant, in company with some of my friends, for a tour West, arriving in Chicago the next evening about 8 o'clock.

On the morning of the 14th, in passing over the counties in Ohio adjoining Pennsylvania, we noticed a white frost, and found the air chilly. The wheat crops in Ohio and Indiana look as unpromising as in our own State, being injured by the winter and the growth retarded by dry weather and high winds.

We spent a day in Chicago, visiting the several places of interest. We passed over considerable space of the burnt district, which wore the appearance of the city of Paris after the destruction by the Communists. Here and there can be seen, in the burnt district, fine five and six-story new palatial buildings, built of white limestone brought from the quarries at Joliet, and in a few years this portion of the city will rise, Phœnix-like, out of its own ashes, to appear more beautiful than ever. The citizens of Chicago are a live people, and this city is destined to be the third in the Union. The length of the city, as now laid out, north and south, is fifteen miles.

We left this city for Rock Island, passing through several large towns and a splendid country, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. The city of Rock Island and that of Moline are some three miles apart, but in a few years will be one continuous city.—Moline is noted for its manufacturing interest. Here are located cotton factories, paper and grist mills, and other extensive works for the manufacture of tubs and pails made direct from the saw-logs drawn up out of the Mississippi. Two extensive plow manufactories are located here, one of which is owned in part by Mr. Swan, formerly of Shade Gap, your county. It turned out last year over ten thousand plows, the mould boards and shares, all made of cast steel, polished as bright as a new dollar. Rock Island contains nine hundred acres, and is beautifully laid out with fine drives. The Island is owned by the U. S. Government, and it is erecting an armory, and ten large buildings, each 200x310 feet, built of white limestone. Two of the buildings are finished, and the others are going up. The estimated cost is five millions, but if they stop short of ten they will manage things different here from what our government officials did in the city of New York. When these works are finished this will no doubt be one of the most interesting places in the United States. Gen. Rodman drafted and laid out the plan, and has since died. A fine monument has been erected to his memory on the Island.

We next visited the stirring city of Davenport, which has a population of 22,000. Here are several fine manufacturing establishments, amongst them a fine woolen mill for making cloths and cassimeres equal to any in the United States. The vicinity of Davenport is noted for the cultivation of onions. We saw ten acre fields entirely covered with onions. The seed is drilled in rows and cultivated by the use of implements made for that purpose. The onions grow from the seed, ready for market, the same season. The fall and spring wheat, through Illinois and Iowa, promises an average crop. Their season, thus far, has been wet; up to the time we reached Iowa they had eleven days of continuous rain, making them late with their corn planting.

We had the pleasure of taking by the hand our old friend Capt. J. D. Campbell. The Captain is among the live men of this city, and we are told is making his mark. Court was in session while we were there, and he was engaged in a suit at that time.

We leave for St. Paul from this place, and you may hear from me again. L.

Letter from Illinois.

NORTON, ILL., May 24, 1872.

Editor Journal: I suppose you have no objections to hear from the Prairie State, and one of your old subscribers.

Politics are now going up to fever heat here amongst us *suckers*, especially as our County Convention meets to-day, (15th inst.) Greeley stock here in this county is below par, and in the township I live in, (Norton,) I don't know one Republican who is so unfortunate as to be a sorehead. We are all for the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, whoever they may be. Of course, Grant is our choice. We are intending to put up a good county ticket, and send reliable men to Springfield, to our State Convention, and expect to join hand with you of the Keystone State, at the National Convention, in nominating Grant as our standard-bearer, and then on to a glorious victory in November next.

This county was represented at the *Dolly Varden* humbug, by a second-rate lawyer—Steve Moore—one of the most contemptible copperheads in the State. So much so, that during the progress of the rebellion, the citizens of Norton tendered their services to the people of Kankakee, to march in a body and assist to hang this same Steve Moore, and several others of the same kidney, and we meant then just what we said. Now he professes a great love for the old dotard Greeley. Shades of our departed sons, what consistency!

M. F. C.

The New York newspapers might be in better business than that of attempting to discourage the new line of American steamships which are being built to run between Philadelphia and Liverpool. The most disgraceful fact in American commercial history is the scene to be witnessed almost every day of the week in New York harbor, where half a dozen steamships depart for Europe, not one of them American built or American owned. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has undertaken the new project.

Advices from Yokohama, Japan, of April 23d says a frightful fire occured in Yeddo during, a severe gale, destroying habitations covering a space of two by three miles. The fire originated in one of the prince's late palaces, which was occupied by troops. The flames leaped over whole blocks of buildings, and set fire to places a mile distant from the buildings in which the fire begun. An immense amount of property was destroyed. Where the wounded and lame were unable to escape the officers slashed right and left with their swords, and thus saved many persons from the more awful fate of burning. Thirty thousand persons are homeless. The government has opened the rice storehouses and feed all who apply.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a communication from General Howard, dated at Tueson, Arizona, April 27, who says he spent four days at Camp Grant, in order to inquire thoroughly into the Apache troubles, at the spot which has been considered its own centre. There are nearly one thousand Apaches on the reservation, and their conduct is good. Scarcely any depredations are committed in the vicinity, and have not been so for some time. Gov. Safford has assured him that the country between Tueson and Camp is safer than it has been for years.

For the convenience of delegates and others designing to attend the Philadelphia Convention, all competing roads have agreed to

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, May 29, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

STANDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

JUNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

MOUNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

ARRAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

POST 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

TOWN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.

HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

THE WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLANNETT. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'HALLORAN. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. ervices on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. ervices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNIZER. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

More rain.

Farmers are busy.

This is kitten season.

Pay your printing bills.

Fishermen are numerous.

The fruit crop promises well.

Traveling musicians abound.

Short crop croakers are busy.

Clearfield wants to sell her jail.

Flies and mosquitoes are coming.

Pic-nics are becoming numerous.

Clean up and purify your premises.

Ebensburg has a bottomless spring.

Trout fishing is good up Laurel Run.

Our senior imp's whiskers are nobby..

A trout pond is being built at Cresson.

Lewistown's houses are to be numbered.

The swallows have put in an appearance.

We want everybody to take the JOURNAL.

Early risers are treated to bird concerts.

A spurious fifty cent note is in circulation.

The days are over fourteen hours in length.

The *Watchman* "fellers" acknowledge the *corn*.

Are we to have a Fourth of July celebration?

Send us the local news of your neighborhood.

Work on the union depot is progressing rapidly.

Colored silk stockings are a feminine spring novelty.

Our job presses are running to their utmost capacity.

The soldiers' homestead law is pronounced a humbug.

Mifflintown has a base ball club called the "dust flyers."

Some break-neck pavements, in this place, need repairing.

Buy your goods from those who advertise in the JOURNAL.

The knights of the nippers are operating in Juniata county.

Alex. Port, Esq., has just added a new addition to his house.

Wm. M. Allison, Esq., has purchased the Juniata *Republican*.

It is predicted that the potato bug will poll a full vote this season.

The Cambria Iron Company gave $1,000 to the Somerset sufferers.

Members of the shovel brigade were in demand after the late rain.

Shrom, of the Newport *News*, dropped in to see us on Monday morning.

The next State fair will be held at Erie on September 17, 18, 19 and 20.

"A man killed at Bridgeport," is a standing caption in the Bedford papers.

One of our compositors sported a pair of Dolly Varden slippers on Saturday.

Smucker, Brown & Co., undertakers, have purchased a handsome new hearse.

Large numbers of fall fish are taken from the "blue Juniata" and its tributaries.

A new name for "spring fever"—Dolly Varden fever. The girls and boys take it badly.

Our streets ought to be models of cleanliness with the prevailing style of trailing dresses.

Philadelphia is to have a new post office building to cost one million and a half of dollars.

Scoop-shovel hats, turned up both behind and before, are the latest outlandish head gear for females.

Captain Burchinell's new house is approaching completion. Captain, you have the cage, get the bird.

Our German fellow-citizens indulged in a hop, at the Broad Top House, on Monday night of last week.

The JOURNAL contains a third more reading matter than any other paper published in the county. Get the best.

Mr. N. C. Decker is excavating a cellar preparatory to the erection of a handsome private residence on Washington street.

Five military companies are expected to participate in the ceremonies of Dacoration Day, in this place, on Thursday next.

Dolly Varden pantaloons have made their appearance. They are ring streaked, striped, spotted and freckled, and made to fit apes.

Dr. Wm. J. Mullin, of Schellsburg, has been appointed ticket agent, at Mann's Choice, on the B. & B. R. R. We congratulate the Doctor.

The sound of the scrubbing brush is heard in all quarters—while house cleaning, cold dinners and domestic discomfort are the order of the day.

A stranger committed suicide by severing the arteries in his arms and stabbing himself in the breast, in Altoona, on last Friday or Saturday.

Quite an amusing law suit came off before one of our Justices on Friday last, between a professional friend of ours and a couple of female Amendments.

Senator Billingfelt, of Lancaster, and a party of iron manufacturers passed through here, last week, to look after their interests at Centreville, Bedford county.

"Longfellow," the famous Kentucky race horse, passed through this place, one day last week, on his way to Long Branch to participate in the coming trials of speed.

At a barn-raising, in Barree township, on Tuesday of last week, fifty-five ladies, in their Dolly Vardens, were present, and over two hundred men. Barree is ahead as far as heard from.

A. B. Flood, Esq., of this place, has been re-appointed, by the Great Council of Pennsylvania, I. O. R. M., District Deputy Great Sachem for Huntingdon county. He bears his honors meekly.

The party who sent us a communication from Cassville, signed "A Contractor," should have given us his name. We never publish anonymous communications. We must have the name of the writer as a guarantee that all is right.

James Easton Davis, son of John C. Davis, of Oneida township, fell from a wagon on Thursday last; the wheels passed over his chest and severely injured him. He was laboring under some nervous affection at the time. He is improving.

We understand that our Methodist friends, in this place, contemplate the improvement of their church building this summer, by removing the gallery and making other important changes in the interior, and erecting a handsome iron fence in front of it.

Those of our readers residing in the country will find it to their advantage to look over the columns of the JOURNAL before starting to town to do their trading. By this means they will readily ascertain the best places to buy their goods and to dispose of their produce.

Fisher, of the Bedford *Gazette*, returns thanks for a delicious fish which he and the little Fishers enjoyed hugely. He now pounces, fish-hawk like, upon Gov. Geary for not signing the fish bill. He wants to avoid all bills for fish in the future. A Fisher ought to.

The Huntingdon County Sabbath School Convention will be held Wednesday and Thursday, June 5th and 6th, 1872, at the Court House, in Huntingdon. Every one who feels an interest in Sabbath School work is invited and urged to attend. Entertainment will be provided for all.

Charles Deitrick assures us that we were mistaken, last week, when we attributed his run off to an excessive supply of the ardent. We have no desire to do an entire stranger to us injustice, and therefore, if we have placed him in a wrong position we regret it. We gave the statement as it was told to us. Persons who are acquainted with Mr. Deitrick of course did not believe the story.

Mrs. Laura De Force Gordon's lecture, in the Court House, on last Thursday evening, was one of the most sensible and forcible presentations of the suffrage question it has ever been our pleasure to listen to. It was a real treat. It was much superior to a monkey show, consequently the audience was small.

LITERARY NOTICES.—*The Aldine* for June is the most American of all our magazines. It contains three full page original illustrations of American Forest Scenery, by Moran, Nehlig, and Nowes. Moran has selected the primitive forest, and gives us a glimpse of its wildness and grandeur. His subject is "Kwasind, The Strong Man," in the "Song of Hiawatha," and he has handled it magnificently, with all the strength and none of the extravagance of Dore. Nehlig has selected the Colonial forest, so to speak, and has given us a glimpse of its sunny openings, roofed with vines, carpeted with flowers and moss, and peopled with happy birds. His subject is Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming," the spirit of which he has realized in his figures of Gertrude and Albert, who are rambling through the woods in fanciful Indian garb. Howe has selected the forests of the Adirondacks, and has given us a glimpse of the pines of the Racquette. They shoot up before us, with their tall trunks and crooked, ragged branches, struggling with summer sunshine, brightened and darkened by turns as they stretch along the winding stream that brawls over its rocky bed. A nobler trio of forest pictures than these were never drawn, and they ought to make the fortune of *The Aldine* as an Art Journal. The rest of the illustrations are of various degrees of merit, the most noticeable being Davis's "Rainy Day," after Longfellow's poem of that name, and a characteristic design, by Stepens, for one of Æsop's fables. The literature is of more varied character than that of any other periodical published in this country. The present number contains an interesting paper on "Charlotte Bronte's Brother and Father," by January Searle; "On an Island," a simple and pathetic story, by Caroline Cheesebro;" "An Ill Wind," a graceful sketch, by Leslie Malbone; "The Fate of the Hassans," a matter-of-fact ghost story, by Clara Guernsey; and "Fancie's Farewell," an imaginative fantasy, by Lolly Dinks's Mother. Dr. T. M. Coan gives us "A Glimpse at Ireland," W. W. Bailey contributes a pleasant paper on "Marsh and Pond Flowers," and Erastus South gossips about "An Art Musee in America." The poetry of *The Aldine* puts to shame the abitious verse of the period, it is so fresh, and characteristic. "My Neighbor Over the Way," by George W. Sears, is the kind that we have read for years; and "Out in the Woods," by Mary E. Bradley, is in her happiest vein. There are editorials, on "The Noble Savage," "The Heart of Kosciusko," "Love Aloft," and "The Kingfisher." Altogether the June *Aldine* is the best that has yet been published. The publishers are James Sutton & Co., 23 Liberty street, N. Y., and the price is $5.00, including oil chromo.

Harper's Magazine for June 1872, contains the following: The German Gambling-Spas.—Junius Henri Browne, with twenty-four Illustrations; The Mountains, (Third Paper).—Porte Crayton, with twelve Illustrations.—The Republican Movement in Europe. (First) Paper.)—Emilio Castelar, with a Portrait of Castelar. — Aunt Penn's Funeral.—Harriet Prescott Spofford. California, (Second Paper.) What to see there, and how to see it.—Charles Nordhoff, with Nineteen Illustrations.—One Night in Venice.—Caroline A. Merighi, with One Illustration.—The Golden Lion of Granpere.—Anthony Trollope, with Three Illustrations.—Dorn Roschen, the Myth.—Rose Terry.—A Good Investment.—William Flagg, with Two Illustrations.—John Wesley and his Times—Eugene Lawrence.—Old Kensington.—Miss Thackeray.—Two of my Lady Loves.—Susan A. Cooper.—While She Sleeps.

Scribner's for June.—Scribner's Monthly for June has as many as fifty-three illustrations, those accompanying Mr. Richardson's "Traveling by Telegraph" (second article) being of extraordinary richness and beauty. There are pictures of Harrisburgh, glimpses of the Susquehanna, Havana and Watkins Glens, Seneca Lake, etc., etc. Another interesting illustrated article is on "The City of Warwick," England. Professor Hilgard, of the U. S. Coast Survey, explains with maps, tables, etc., his curious and important theory of the center of gravity of populations; Mr. Whitelaw Reid, managing editor of the *Tribune*, ably discusses "Schools of Journalism;" Mr. Wilkinson continues his criticism of Mr. Lowell's prose; Mr. Warner gives us another charming chapter of "Black-Log Studies;" Mr. W. J. Stillman presents an interesting sketch of an "English Art Reformer;" Mrs. Oliphant's "At his Gates" is, as usual, strong and masterly; Saxe Holm's "Draxy Miller's Dowry," has a singular rush and breezines,—this installment contains an exquisite little hymn by Draxy herself. Then there is a powerful story in the Lancashire dialect, by Fannie E. Hodgson. The separate poems are by Harriet McEwen Kimball, Elizabeth Akers Allen, and Mary L. Ritter. Dr. Holland, in "Topics of the Time," writes of "Theaters and Theater-going," and "The Lonliness of Farming Life in America." The Old Cabinet talks about "Cousin Bertha," "Our Standing among our Friends," "Talking about the Absent," "Human Sympathy," "The Afterglow," "Imitation," and "The Big Picture," The Scientific Department is well filled; Home and Society, among other timely papers, has an excellent little article (with illustrations) on croquet. Culture and Progress has critiques on Church's "Parthenon," Thomas Moran's "Grand Canon of the Yellowstone," music, new books, etc., and the etchings are very graceful and suggestive. The contributed and editorial papers altogether cover a remarkable wide range.

Our Digestion; or My Jolly Friend's Secret.—We have just received from the well known publisher of first class Subscription Books, Geo. Maclean, a copy of his last publication, entitled "Our Digestion," by the celebrated author, Dio Lewis. This justly popular writer and lecturer on health has done good service to humanity by his efforts to promote physical education, and we gladly welcome anything from his pen. We learn from the preface of the book before us that the author considers it his most *important work*, and we entirely agree with him. In fact we believe there has long been a need for just such a book as our "Jolly Friend's Secret," and feel sure that the information it contains is calculatad to do great and lasting good in the community. The subjects here treated are really of vital importance, and it is passing strange that so little attention has heretofore been paid by Americans to the simplest rules for eating and drinking. Dio Lewis, who is eminently practical, inculcates the necessity of bodily exercise, of temperance in eating as well as in drinking, of simplicity in diet, of proper attention to the cooking of victuals, of fresh air, of not overloading and overtasking the stomach, of slow mastication, of regularity in eating, and of other means whereby indigestion and dyspepsia may be avoided and conquered. Three-fourths of all the sickness and unhappiness in our midst has a weak digestion for its prime cause, and *dyspepsia* may almost be considered a national failing. How easily this can be overcome our author clearly shows in his usual felicitous, chatty, home-like style. The doctor talks right to the heads and hearts of the whole people—rich and poor alike—and this is the secret of his great popularity. The simple reading of one of Dio Lewis' books will dispel a fit of "the blues." "Our Digestion" is simply *invaluable*, and "Our Jolly Friend's Secret," which means long life, health and strength, physical and moral, is worth many times the price asked for the volume. This book ought to supersede Buchan's and every other "Domestic Medicine" as a household work, for it shows how medicine may be dispensed with, to a considerable extent in a majority of cases. The book is issued in splendid style, and contains a striking portrait of the author, on steel, and other fine engravings. We predict for "Our Digestion" an immense sale and lasting popularity, and for the benefit of all those who may wish to secure an agency we give the address of the publisher in full: George Maclean, 733 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

VERY IMPORTANT TO THE HEADS of FAMILIES.—The following highly important bill, we are told, on good authority, was passed by the late Legislature. Whether General White is the author thereof we are not prepared to say:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this act, every person, the head of a family, in the Commonwealth aforesaid, is hereby directed to subscribe and pay for and receive into the family, at least weekly, one English newspaper, published in the county in which said family may reside, if so many there be, and in case any one should fail to meet the requirements of this act, such offender shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and being thereof convicted, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or suffer an imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or both, or either, at the discretion of the Court.

PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN.—The following letter, in Pennsylvania German, dated Hollerdorf, Pa., May 13th, 1872, published in the *Cass Echo*, is a rich and rare affair. We have enjoyed it hugely, and think that the writer, D. Dellerschlecker, D. D., deserves a position at the head of his class:

HERR DRUCKER:—Wann's net wer das Ich epmols bretighe mus, und drum mus als du yusht exactly we Ich fershprech, donn deht Ich biem shinner net schrebe de woch. Ich binn gor grislich bissy. De letcht woch hen mir ordliche guddet siede kat, do huvve, in unserm shteddly. Der ald Doddy Leidasonker war bie uns g'west. Er is unser Bishop in der kaerich, und is aw ens von der rechte sort. Er hut uns amohl en por von seine tip top sermons gevva. Er kans du, und duts aw gern. Mir hen unser gross versammlung om Sundok kat. Und der Doddy hut orrick shey g'shwetzed. Sy text war: "Selig sin de wein macher for se solla sich foll saufe." Well er hut's so wichtich g'macht das es en wunner war de g'maeshaft tsu sehne.—Dale hen g'brilld, onnery hen glacht, dale hen draiue in de aughe kat, und en dale fun de aldy Topers hen se im mool kat. O, 's war yusht bully! Aber es hut ehm orrick darshtick g'macht. Und we es uns Brot aun Wei kumma is hen dale tsu fiel grickt. Dort war der ald Morty Moddleshtecher, und der Fritz Heckedichter, hen yeders tsu fiel grickt. Aber Ichglaub se warra foll eppas onners eb se kumma sin. Ennyhow se sin so ordlich pinty warra. Aber der fun dervon war, we em Morty sy alty nuf ganga is for era sheer is der Morty aw widder nuf, und hut nuch ens wella hawa uf borricks. Aber der Doddy war net dawo, foola mit. Secht er, "Do Donny nem den ferfluhter, fensaufener, ferrecoolder, kipe nous." Sag Ich, "kum Dody, du seteht mich Bruder Dellershlecker kaesa." "Well," secht er, "Bruder Dellerschlecker, don." Deno hab Ich g'sawd, 'All recht, Ich will es amohl brewera.

Deno bin Ich nuf tsum Morty, und hab g'sawd, Do Morty, Du musht mit mir nous geh. Secht er, No sir-ree bob, net wan Ichs helfa kan, bis der ald dihenker mich en drink gept, oder du dusht dreata. Sag Ich, 'Now Mister Moddleshtecher, (Ich hab wella a bissel monnerlich sy) waesht du net das du die meeting disturba dusht, und des is net im waertshaus, und— "Du tsum henker, Donny" secht er, "Was der henker geb Ich drum eps im meetinhouse oder im alta Nordichter sy Bar Room is, wans yusht eppas tsu drinka is? So gen und mind dy eghena bisness du alter aeselkup, oder Ich schlag dir dy nosz tswicha dy augha, du sow hunt du." Sag Ich, "Huk! Huk! I, I? Guk amohl! Well, now, Morty, des is tswo shlect. Do musht awer now nous, oder Ich ess sy laeva leb waersht mch. Und hab Ihn aw g'pockt. Mit aener hond hab Ich Ihm om shlueker kova, und mit der onner hond hab Ich sy preechaloons aw g'grifla, dort wo er als druf hokt, und hab ihn onna g'shmissa. Deno hab Ich Ihm by de shulder era grickt, und der bruder Geo. Wansadaedner hut Ihm um de beh kova, und so hen mir ihn rous grickt. Aber s'war en job I tell you now. Mir hen missa dorrich a welschlet era side nunner geh, und der Morty hut g'kickt wo hen ess, und er hut de yung Molly Mukafus recht ins moul ny g'kickt und hut era en neiy par Dolly Varden tsae all ferbrocha. Und ivver em jorricka hut se era chicken-on (oder we es haest), los grickt, und do war eppas ge en Gowl schwanse drin, und en par schwatsy shtrump wara aw derbye. Des hut de buva orrick g'kitzled, und weil se so fiel yacht g'macht hen, bin Ich nuf tsum Doddy ganga und hab ihm g'sawd er deht besser en "sockdollager" op laesa, und de leit sagha mir hetta wilder mertin in sex wocha fum nexta regha-dok, "nix repentin," &c. Und sell is all von unser meetin des mohl.

DON'T ADVERTISE.—The following bit of advice from the Redwood City (Cal.,) *Gazette* seems to be pretty sensible:

"Don't do it. Don't advertise your business; it's paying out money to accommodate other people; if they want to buy your goods let them hunt you up.

"Don't advertise, for it gets your name abroad, and you are too apt to be flooded with circulars from business houses, and to be bored with drummers from the wholesale establishments, all of which also results in soliciting your order for new goods, and money to pay for them, which is very provoking to one of a dyspeptic temperment.

Don't advertise, for it brings people in from the country, (country folks you know are of an inquiring turn of mind), and they will ask you many astonishing questions about prices, try your temper with showing them goods, and even vex with a request to tie them up, which puts you to an additional trouble of buying more.

"Don't advertise, it gives people abroad a knowledge of our town, and they come and settle in it; it will grow, and other business will be induced to come in and thus increase your competition.

"In short, if you would have a quiet town; not too large r if you would not be harrassed by multitudinous cares and perplexities of business; if you would avoid being bothered with paying for and losing time to read a great cumbersome newspaper, just remain quiet; don't let them know five miles away, where you are, nor what you are doing, and you will be severely let alone to enjoy the bliss of undisturbed repose."

THE METHODIST BISHOPS.—The following eight Bishops have been elected by the Methodist General Conference in session at Brooklyn, N. Y.,:

Dr. William L. Harris is a native of Ohio, is 55 years of age, was professor in the Ohio Wesleyan University; in 1860 he was elected associate missionary secretary of the church.

Dr. Randolph S. Foster was born in Kentucky, and is 62 years of age. He is the President of the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison N. Y. He is the author of several works.

Dr. S. M. Merrill was borne in Ohio, and is 47 years of age. He is the editor of the *Western Christain Advocate*, of Cincinnati, one of the leading official organs of the denomination a man whose fortunate fame, it is said, came suddenly upon him in the preceding conference as the reward of a single but splendid speech on the right of laymen to a voice and vote in the church.

Dr. Isaac W. Wiley, editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, goes from the same profession to the same honorable promotion. He is 53 years of age.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Boreman was born in Berwick, Pennsylvania, is 54 years old, is a graduate of Dickinson College, entered the Baltimore Conference in 1839, was previously principal of the old "Light Street Institute." He is now president of the Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana.

Rev. Dr. Jesse T. Peck is a native of New York, was four year principal of the Gouverneur Seminary, New York, and was subsequently elected president of Dickinson College. He was at one time a member of the Baltimore Conference, and is now president of the Syracuse University, New York.

Rev. Gilbert Haven is a native of New England, is the editor of Zion's *Herald*, Boston.

Dr. Edward G. Andrews is a native of New Jersey, and was president of the Cazenovia Seminary, New York.

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending May 21, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Washing Machine, Malcolm F. M'Intyre, Girard; Field Thrashing and Separating Machine, Joseph G. Mohler, jr., Ephrata; Coupling for Rope Bands, Henry Badcock, Pittsburg; Process and Apparatus for Reducing the Ores of Iron, Thomas S. Blair, Pittsburg; Manufacture of Wrought Iron and Steel from Iron Sponge, Same; Iron Sponge, Same; End Gate for Wagons, Charles W. Fallick, Beaver Falls; Plow, John S. Heall, Pittsburg; Sand and Gravel Separating Machine, Nicholas J. Keller, East Birmingham; Sheave for Wire Rope, Robert Long, Scott Township, (Temperanceville, P. O.); Manufacture of Hydraulic Cements, David O. Saylor, Allentown; Rotary Cutter for Molding Stone, &c., Robert Ardery, Frankford; Bridge and other Structures, Adolphus Bonzano, Phœnixville; Turn Table for Pivot Bridges, Same; Wrought Iron Column, Same; Piston Rod for Steam Engines, John F. Carll, Pleasantville; Carbureter, John B. Fish, Providence; Corn Sheller and Separator, Benjamin Harnish, Lancaster, and David H. Harnish, Pequea; Loom, John Hillsley, West Manayunk; Sand Pump Reel, Hosea T. Hunt, Titusville; Horse Power, Henry B. Larzelere, Doylestown; Sash Holder, Wm. Patton, Towanda; Bag Holder, Isaac Vance and Charles Rogers, Pittsburg *Reissues:* Machine for Upsetting Metal Bars, Andrew Kloman, Pittsburg.

LOCAL NEWS.—The editor of the Lewistown *Democrat* is growing desperate. Hear him:

"We should like very much to fill two or three columns with news of our own county; but local happenings appear to be as scarce just now as turkey buzzards; or else all our correspondents have fallen asleep at once. What's the matter with you, everybody? Why don't you stir up, make a noise, kill a panther, get married, or do something else equally terrible, so as to give us local items? And, you sleepy fellows, who ought to be sending us the facts of what is going on in your respective districts, wake up!"

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS.

For the week ending May 25, 1872	7,927
Same date last year	10,418
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	2491
Shipped for the year 1872	117,295
Same date last year	149,655
Decrease for year 1872	37360

IOWA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, CALIFORNIA.—Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have *intrinsic merit*, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, *advertise it thoroughly*, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the BURLINGTON ROUTE, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, To Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific Roads. 2d, To Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, Platte, filled with R. R. lands and homesteads. 3d, To St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is every where else happening); Pullman's sleepers, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the West. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific Roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing *correctly* the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent, B. & Mo. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

STOP THIEF!—Every storekeeper should have one of Tucker's Alarm Tills. For sale by A. R. Stewart & Co. [m29-3t

CASTORIA.—A substitute for Castor Oil—a vegetable preparation containing neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. It is pleasant to take, does not nauseate, and operates when all other remedies failed. Dr. Pitcher has experimented fifteen years in producing a preparation more efficient than Castor Oil, without its horrid taste. The Castoria regulates the system; cures conception, stomach ache, croup and flatulency, and kills worms. It does not distress or gripe. By its quieting, soothing effect it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying and teething children.

We desire Physicians to test this article, and will forward three bottles GRATIS to the address of any one so authenticated. Insist that your druggist order it for you. It costs but 50 cents, and one bottle will save many doctor bills. J. B. ROSE & CO., Broadway, New York. [may1-4t.

Farmers, do you want Shovel Plow Blades, Cultivator Teeth, Rakes, &c.? Go to A. R. Stewart & Co.'s. [m29-3t

HUNTINGDON COUNTY CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT.—The following cases from Huntingdon county, are reported in the proceedings of the Supreme Court:

Huntingdon County *vs.* Commonwealth *ex. rel.* Crewitt *et. al.*—error to Common Pleas, Huntingdon county, No. 39, May term, 1872. Argued. J. Hall Musser, esq., for plaintiff in error; Theo. H. Cremer, esq., for defendants in error; R. Bruce Petrikin for plaintiff in reply.

Berg *et. al. vs.* Anderson *et. al.*—error to Common Pleas, Huntingdon county, No. 60, May term 1871. Argued. Samuel T. Brown, esq., for plaintiffs in error; defendants in error submitted on paper books.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT AND ONE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—It was my privilege to meet the Farmers' Club, of Henderson township, at the Union School House, a few evenings ago, and I was much pleased with the manner in which it was conducted and the interest manifested by those present. All other professions have their societies to increase an interest in their business, and should not the farmers, as agriculture is one of the most honorable professions of life? Then let us, as farmers, delay no longer, but go to work and organize Clubs in every township in the county. D. HARE.

A large variety of Whips for sale at A. R. Stewart & Co.'s. [m29-3t

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT.—We notice by the Harrisburg papers that Col. J. Hall Musser, and John M. Bailey, Esq., of this place, were, the former on the motion of R. Bruce Petriken, Esq., and the latter on motion of Samuel T. Brown, Esq., admitted, on last Tuesday, to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. We congratulate our young friends on their admission to the Court of last resort in this State. They are both young men of promise.

A. B. FLOOD, successor to ROBT. U. Jacob, wholesale and retail dealer in anthracite and Broad Top coal. Office No. 105, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of hauling done. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. 27mar.

THE place for fine Confections, Notions, Toys, Jewelery, &c., is at D. AFRICA's, one door west of D. P. Gwin's store. Also, Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda Water in season. [apr.10–6mos.

LONG & MILLER, Huntingdon, have opened Livery and Exchange Stables and are now prepared to furnish Horses and Buggies at short notice. New buggies and good stock. Terms moderate. Give them a trial. [m15,eow

Farmers, buy your Agricultural Implements at the new and cheap Hardware Store of Franciscus, in Smith's building.

If you want handsome and cheap Window Shades and Wall Paper, go to Franciscus' Hardware Store.

E. M. Africa has just received, in addition to her large stock of Millinery Goods, a fine assortment of Linen Switches, Chignons and Curls. Also, a new style of Faus.

WILLIAMS wishes all who are in want of Marble Work, to call and examine workmanship and prices before purchasing elsewhere. [ap10.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

WILLIAMS manufactures Marble and Slate Mantles. Call and see designs. [ap10.

Mechanics, consult your own interest, and buy your Hardware at Franciscus'.

Go to Williams for Garden Statuary and Vaces. [ap10.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., May 28, 1872.	Wholesale	Retail.
BUTTER	$ 25	$ 26
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	28
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, " "		28
" Rio, choice, " "		26
" Rio, good, " "		20
EGGS		12
FLOUR, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat	8 00 to 10 00	
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 95
" red, "		1 65
RYE		90
CORN		70
OATS		50
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14¼ 7 lbs for	1 05
" extra C	13½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 50
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	1 00
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	65
RAISINS, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" mats	16	20
PRUNES	16	20
CURRANTS	12	14
RICE	10	12

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May 27, 1872.

GROCERIES are in fair request; 500 hhds Cuba sugar sold at 8¾@9¼c, and 1600 hhds Cuba molasses at 33¼@36½c.

SEEDS.—Clover seed is quoted at 9@10c; Timothy at $3 with sales of 180 bags, and Flaxseed at $2 10@$2 15.

FLOUR.—The Flour market is devoid of spirit, but prices are well sustained; sales of superfine at 6@6 75; 100 barrels extras at $7 75; 200 barrels Minnesota extra family at $8@9 50; 100 barrels Illinois do do at $8 25; 500 barrels Pennsylvania do do at $9 50@10 25: 1000 barrels Quaker City Mills on secret terms. Rye Flour is quiet; sales at $6@6 25. In Corn Meal no sales.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is very dull, and prices are fully 5@10c lower; the inquiry is limited and confined to prime lots; sales of 3000 bush Pennsylvania red at $2 10@2 13; 2400 bush do do on secret terms, and 15.0 bush Western do at $2 10. Rye is quiet at $1 10 for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is less active and lower; sales of 400 bush yellow at 72c, and 3000 bush Western mixed at 70c. Oats are in fair request, with sales of 5500 bush white at 58½@59½c, and 700 bush do do choice at 60c. In Barley and Malt no sales.

New Advertisements.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgia, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease. Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ase cand comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spans, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will pre vent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant

Fever and Ague.

Fever and ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complection secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

The Great Blood Purifier.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound materials. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ache, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting the waste, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure.

Tot only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous Constitutional, and skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Uniary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontenence of Urine,

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Our Forests—Great Waste.

The annual products drawn by the people of the United States from the forests exceed one thousand millions of dollars, or eight times the interest on the national debt! This being the case, the perservation of our forests and the right method of cutting timber, is a matter of general internal interest and of national importance.

To save our timber, we must not only cut no more than is necessary, but cut in a proper and economical manner. We must stop the merciless waste and primitive method of chopping with axes, and use saws scientifically. The forests of Europe are protected by law, and the removal of timber is carefully and economically performed. Not to speak of the decrease of moisture and other climatic changes superinduced by removing trees, let us look at the matter in a lower aspect, and compute the profit and loss.

Probably not less than thirty millions of the people of America are warmed by wood fuel, consuming more than one hundred million cords per annum, as any one knowing the prodigal use in our newer timber districts, will certify. If mills, steamboats, and railroads consume one-third as much, reckoning the cost at $4 per cord, we have four hundred million dollars annually for fuel alone. An equal consumption for fencing, and a like amount of wooden buildings of all kinds, give the enormous aggregate of one thousand two hundred millions of dollars annually, produced by our forests for consumption.

When we consider the fencing and farm buildings required by our more than four million farmers, if reckoned at one hundred and fifty dollars, *annually*, to each farm, making six hundred millions of dollars, and when the uses of wood are considered few men who have traveled widely, and observed and estimated closely, will deny that more than one hundred million dollars in products is derived from our forests annually—five times the value of our largest cotton crop, ten times the products of our pig-iron, twelve times the production of gold and silver, and four times our wheat crop. Indeed, few single interests exceed in value the enormous productions of our forests.

How to cut timber with saws scientifically may be treated in another article and I will only at this time point out some of the advantages over the wasteful and priuitive ax. First, saw the tree down; they can be cut closer and with more economy than by chopping, and by the use of wedges felled in any desired direction. They can be cut with less labor, if the operator knows how and uses the most improved saw If the tree be designed for fuel, the saving by sawing in the length desired on the ground in the forest is manifest. If stove wood, the blocks may be carted without splitting, and when thus sawed, trees that any chopper would leave to rot in the forest, become instantly available; for who does not know that a one foot block may be split easier than one of four feet, besides saving the immense waste of a chip a foot in width? From one third to one quarter of the trees in many forests are what woodmen regard as "culls," and tough timber; this added to the saving of the chips, makes full one third of the forests available for fuel that otherwise might be wasted and remain an obstruction and incumbrance. Those who, like the writer, are conversant with this matter, will appreciate this statement, made from actual experience

Saw logs and dimension timber, fencing, posts, etc., in the Northern States are now usually sawed, but in a recent trip through all the Southern States (except Texas) I noticed in mills and lumber yards the ends of saw logs cut with axes; indeed, is the method of mills there, but improved methods will soon prevail everywhere in all wood cutting.

Now let us consider the time and labor in sawing instead of chopping. To cut one hundred million cords of wood with the ax requires as many days' labor, and as many dollars; if the use of hand cross cut saws be substituted, and only one-half the labor be saved, the fifty millions now thrown away are gained, besides the immense waste of fuel, making in the two items an annual saving of an amount equal to the national debt.—*American Agriculturiet.*

Duration of Vitality in Grain.

"A Young Farmer" inquires if seed of the different kinds of grain a year or more old, will grow as well as fresh seed. Our answer would be, always sow seed as fresh as it can be had, for although, some seed will germinate after it has been kept years, yet these are exceptions. We do not know of any distinct experiments on old and new grain, except it be a single trial which we made in pots. Fresh seed wheat was sown in pots in autumn, one inch deep, and kept properly moist. In another pot, subjected to the same temperature and the same degree of moisture, was sown wheat kept over one year. In other pots, seed five years old, was sown under similar circumstances. The first or fresh seed came up in eleven days, the weather being rather cool; the second seed, one year old, come in thirteen days. The five-year seed in the other pots came up irregularly, the first in eighteen days, and afterwards for nearly a month The grains of all were counted when placed in the earth, and the result was that all the fresh seed grew; all or nearly all the one year; but one-half the five-year seed never grew at all. From these limited experiments, we may infer that fresh seed is always the best; if only a year old it may do well, although the plants will hardly have the vigor of the first; but seed several years old should be employed only for preserving or securing some desirable variety. We hope some of our readers will repeat the experiment on oats, barley, &c., by accurately counting, measuring depth, recording dates, &c,—*Country Gentleman.*

How Deep to Plant Seed.

On this subject the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture says;

"The proper depth to plant seed is a question of considerable importance, and one which, like many other similar questions relating to plant growth, cannot receive a definite answer that would be of general or universal application. In dry sandy soils, situated in dry climates, a deeper covering will be required than would be judicious where both soil and climate indicate the reverse of these conditions. For instance, it has been shown that peas continue longer in bearing condition on sandy soils, when sown at a depth of 6 inches, than they to whom placed nearer the surface; and it is said that the Indians on the table-lands of the Colorado plant corn 10 to 12 inches below the surface with the best results; but if planted with only 1 or 2 inches of covering, fails. Seeds also vary in their ability to penetrate depths of soil in generating. Leguminous seeds, and some of the largest seeding gramineæ, can be planted deeper than those of a lighter character. It has been given as a general rule that all seeds germinate most speedily, when covered with a depth of soil equal to their own thickness, and where the constant presence of sufficient moisture for germination can be maintained; this rule is, perhaps, as nearly correct as any that can be given."

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.
Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

NOTICE:—
HUNTINGDON
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
NEW SERIES.

At a recent meeting of the directors of said Association, it was resolved that a new series of stock be issued, *provided a subscription of three hundred shares be procured.* Under this resolution persons desiring to become members of the Association can do so upon payment of one dollar monthly on each share of stock subscribed.

The original stock is now worth thirty dollars per share.

The following named persons are authorized to secure subscriptions:

W. Buchanan, at Buchanan & Allison's stove and tin store, Huntingdon.
M. M. McNeil, at Prothonotary's office.
Hugh Lindsay, at *Globe* office.
John Reed, at Reed's Drug store.
P. M. Lytle, at office of P. M. & M. S. Lytle.
John K. Thompson, at Birmingham.
John P. Marclay, at Spruce Creek.
David Henderson, at Alexandria.
Rev. M. L. Smith, at Petersburg.
Rev. John Moorhead, at Mount Union.
Rev. Wm. Gwinn, at Manor Hill.

S. B. CHANEY, Pres't.,
WM. A. FLEMING, Sec'y. [jan3 72.tf

BEE HIVE GROCERY,
No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.
Jan.17,1872.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils &pts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR
SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,
THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS
WHY THE
ARION PIANO
IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE
VOX JUBILANT
AND
VOX HUMANA.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
no15

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 38
5 47	8 20	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34	McConnellstown	8 34	4 13
6 07	8 41	Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 20	8 53	Marklesburg	8 14	3 51
6 33	9 06	Coffee Run	8 02	3 36
6 40	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 53	3 28
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 33	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 08
7 30	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 52
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 43	2 34
7 54	10 26	Hopewell	6 37	1 26
8 12	10 40	Pipers Run	6 20	2 08
8 32	11 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 48
8 47	11 20	Bloody Run	5 48	1 34
8 52	11 25	Mount Dallas	5 4	1 30
8 59	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 37	1 22
9 04	11 36	Lutzville	5 33	1 18
9 09	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 14
9 16	11 47	Jamesonus	5 22	1 07
AR 9 23	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.				
LE 7 29	LE 10 05	Saxton,	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 40	10 25	Crawford	6 50	2 5
AR 7 50	AR 10 35	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Westward: Mail Passenger	Through Passenger	Fast Line	Mail Express	Stations	Eastward: Accom. Freight	Mail	Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M
4 56	6 12	11 14	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 01	4 00	.....
5 04	6 18	11 21	10 55	Mt. Union	9 53	3 53	.....
5 12	6 26	11 30	11 10	Mapleton	9 45	3 45	.....
5 21	6 34	11 37	11 26	Mill Creek	9 37	3 37	.....
5 35	6 45	11 50	11 50	Huntingdon	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 54	7 02	12 11	12 20	Petersburg	9 06	3 08	.....
6 03	7 10	12 21	12 32	Barree	8 58	3 00	.....
6 10	7 17	12 28	12 40	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 50
6 25	7 29	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 39	2 42	.....
6 32	7 35	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 32	2 35	10 34
6 44	7 45	1 01	1 22	Tipton	8 23	2 26	.....
6 50	7 50	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	2 21	.....
6 55	7 54	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00	Altoona	7 55	2 00	10 05
P. M	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after all th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail	Fast Line	Niagara Express	Buffalo Express
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 20	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 35	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Fast Line Express	Accom'd'n	Pacific Express	Express	Mail
Harrisburg, leave	A. M. 4 05	A. M. 7 30	A. M. 11 45	P. M. 7 35	P. M. 2 15
Baltimore, Arrive	7 20	P. M. 12 00	P. M. 10 45	10 45	6 50
Washington, arrive	10 00		3 00	A. M. 5 50	10 00
			5 45		

ED. S. YOUNG,
Dec, 29, 1871. General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS,
MONDAY, MAY 6TH, 1872.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05 a. m., 3.55 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.35 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m, and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.45 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m, for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.50 a. m., passes Reading at 7.25 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 9.50 a. m Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green) at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.15, 9.00 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8 00 a. m., 1.05 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad,

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.40 and 5.35 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 noon, and 5.40 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading.) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.35 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
may15,72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

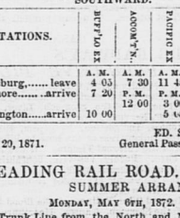
THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 a. m., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 a. m.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

WARNING.



MANY CITIZENS of this county who, had been persuaded to buy other kinds of Sewing Machines, which seemed at *first* to work well on a tolerable range of work, have expressed to me their *regret* that the genuine original Elias Howe Sewing Machine—the best in the world—had not been brought to their notice before purchasing. And judging from the number of offers I have, to trade Howe machines for all other kinds, I estimate that the people of this county have lost more than $20,000 by failing to get, at the first, the *genuine Howe Machine.* It is made on sound mechanical principles, avoids rickety cog-wheels, and is so constructed as to have perfect control by adjustment, and provision made to restore lost motion when it wears, thereby securing extraordinary *durability,* and adaptation to the greatest range of work. Now as my traveling agents may not be able to visit every person in time, and as many inferior machines of different kinds are still being urged on the public, I hereby GIVE NOTICE, that before you spend your time or money on any other machine, the safest plan is, either to write to me direct, or inquire of agents for the famous *Elias Howe,* machine, from Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa., and take no agents word for it, that the machine is genuine, unless it has the medallion at the head of this article, imbedded in the bed plate of every machine.

JAS. A. BROWN,
Huntingdon, Pa., Gen. Agent for Hunt. Co.
Feb.14,1872–6mos.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.
March 15, tf.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,
oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner. GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

Miscellaneous.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871–1y.

Hardware.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

10 Years of a Public Test

Has proved

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all

Asthma and Bronchitis.
It has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For Pains in Breast.
Side or Back,
Gravel or Kidney Disease,
Disease of the Urinary Organs,
Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic,
Restores the Appetite,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the weak and Debilitated,
Causes the Food to Digest,
Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
Prevents Malarous Fevers,
Gives tone to your system.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousands of cases capable of curing all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND

SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rheumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians, (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson, M. Hunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medical use. Dr. Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession), has fully tested the active medical qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have MORE MERIT—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood,—than any and all other articles named in the Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemists have combined the active medical qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation to the public under the above name.
Oct.4,1871–1y.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.
Jan. 4, '71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mil being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

A FARM FOR SALE.—A tract of farm and timber land, in Oneida and Henderson townships, 2½ miles from the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, between 50 and 60 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation. The up land is of a fair grain raising quality with some fifteen acres of fine meadow bottom, and the balance is principally covered with a good quality of timber, mostly white pine and hemlock, with a good saw mill seat, and never failing water power thereon.

The improvements are a neat two-story frame house and frame stable, with other outbuildings and conveniences, and a young thriving orchard of choice fruit trees.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, inquire of the undersigned, at Huntingdon, or on the premises.
nov29-tf. R. McDIVITT.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS—PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINE